"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds west.

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BRITISH CLAIM TO ISLANDS OFF BORNEO

Deed Of Treaty Signed by a Sultan of Sulu.

Officials of the North Borneo Company Say the Islands Claimed by America Are British Territory.

LONDON, July 17.—According to The Daily Chronicle, the action of the United States in annexing the islands off Borneo raises an exceedingly delicate situation, and the British Foreign Office has asked Washington for an explanation.

The Islands concerned, says the paper, are a group of seven which originally belonged to the Sultan of Sulu, from whom they passed by a charter in 1881 to the control of the British North Borneo Company, whose officers confirm the statement that they are unquestionably British territory.

The islands are insignificant in size, but of the highest strategic importance, dominating Sandakan Harbor and Labukay. Their names are Taganac, Bagnad, Baxbuagaan, Libman, Sibaung, Beeman, and Lankayan.

The American side of the question, as given by the United States Embassy, says The Daily Chronicle, is that the islands are undoubtedly American by right of conquest, having belonged to the Philippines and the Sultan of Sulu having confirmed and acknowledged American supremacy over them. The course taken was in order to demonstrate America's right and establish more clearly defined line between the American possessions in the Philippines and Sibutu and the territories of the British North Borneo Company.

The islands had never been occupied by any European nation, and it is unknown whether Spain ever recognized the trading treaty which exists between the Borneo Company and the inhabitants of the islands.

In 1881 the northeast corner of Borneo, a tract about 31,000 square miles in area, was brought practically under the dominion of the British Crown by the intervention of a commercial company called the British North Borneo Company.

Spain has long had claim to the sovereignty of that portion of Borneo, together with the islands of the Sulu archipelago. In 1878, the Sultan of Sulu made submission to Spain by treaty. By another convention, signed in 1885, he acknowledged that all his territories were integral parts of the Spanish dominions. In 1888 Sir James Brooke, the famous Rajah of Sarawak, had attempted to conclude a treaty with the Sultan, but owing to Spanish protests it was never ratified.

The Sultan of Sulu revolted and it was not entirely subdued until 1901. In the course of which Spain declared a blockade and stopped a few German and British vessels. A diplomatic contest, which ended in the signature of a protocol in which Spain waived the right to obstruct commerce, followed. The Sultan, it was alleged, was left unsupported, purposely, it is said.

In 1898 Spain renewed the Sultan and the latter made a new declaration of allegiance, recognizing Spain's sovereignty over the Sulu archipelago and its dependencies. Then the British Government made a protest against the Spanish protectorate.

In the meantime, while the Sultan of Sulu was in rebellion against Spain, Baron Overbeck, an Austrian, with financial means provided by Alfred Dent, a tea merchant of Shanghai, obtained a lease from the Sultans of Sulu and Brunei a formal cession of sovereign and proprietary rights over all North Borneo. The Baron first bought out an American company which held a commercial concession from the Sultan of Brunei.

He then acquired from that Sultan all his rights in the territory in return for $1,000. The ruler de facto, in virtue of grants from the Sultan of Brunei, the ruler de jure, was the Sultan of Sulu. Baron Overbeck went to him and received, for a monthly stipend, a similar cession of the Spaniards, the cession of all his domains in Borneo, in consideration of an annual payment of a few thousand dollars. The bestowal of exclusive privileges would have been a violation of treaty rights enjoyed by the British subjects in the territories. Accordingly the Sultan of Brunei was called to account by the United States Government, and replied that the Dent and Overbeck concession was subject to the treaty stipulations.

In 1877 Mr. Dent applied to the British Government, then headed by Lord Beaconsfield, for a charter of incorporation. Lord Salisbury, then Foreign Secretary, in objecting to the assertion by Spain of sovereign rights in North Borneo, disclaimed any intention of establishing British rule in that island. The Spanish Government protested against the indorsement of the acts of the proposed company by the British Government, because, it claimed, a good portion of the territory lay within the boundaries of the Dutch dominions, and because a treaty, signed in 1824, precluded Great Britain from ever obtaining sovereign powers in those regions.

Nevertheless the charter to the British North Borneo Company was granted by the Government succeeding Lord Beaconsfield's after Gladstone came in 1881. The authority of the Sultan of Sulu was declared to be absolute and unlimited character. They were constituted the rulers of the ceded dominions and proprietors of the soil, with power of life and death over the 170,000 native subjects, the right to maintain navy armies, and impose taxes and customs duties. The titles of Maharajah of Sabah, or North Borneo; Rajah of Gaya and Sandakan, and Datu Bandahara were granted to them. The Sultan gave them authority to coin dollars, by purchase or other means, others lands ceded those ceded.

A representative of each of the Sultans accompanied a representative of the company around the coast. They hauled at six points, and at each place the chiefs and people were called together to listen to proclamations announcing the grant and telling them to obey the new authorities.

In 1888 the protection of the British Crown was extended over the territory of the British North Borneo Company, which has in the meantime been increased.

PRAISES THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Writer in London Times Also Says the British and United States Navies Are Naturally Friends.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The Times publishes a two-column article on the United States Navy, in which the writer, after tracing the growth of that navy since 1880, describes in appreciative terms the efficiency of its personnel and material as illustrated by the squadron at Portsmouth.

The writer recounts the impressions left by the meetings of the British and American warships at the opening of the Kiel Canal and on the occasion of Admiral Sampson's visit to Bermuda in 1899, after the Hispano-American war. He concludes that the British and American Navies understand each other so naturally, in spite of their many differences of genius and organization, that no formal alliance of the nations is needed to cement their friendship. They are, he says, friends to begin with, by a sort of pre-established harmony of language, thought, habit, and occupation, and such is the solidarity of common naval sentiment, such the unifying force of these potent influences, that the friendship of the two services is only a little if at all in advance of that better and closer understanding of the two nations which is worth far more to both than a formal alliance.

RUSSIA WILL NOT RECEIVE THE KISHINEFF PETITION.

Refuses Even to Consider the Matter—No Further Steps by America Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The State Department has received a reply from Russia stating that it would neither receive nor consider the matter of the Jewish petition on the subject of the Kishineff incident.

This information came in the form of a cablegram from Mr. Riddle, the American Charge at St. Petersburg, to whom was committed the delicate task of inquiring of the Russian Government as to its attitude with respect to the presentation of the petition.

It is believed that this will end the matter and that no further steps will be taken by this Government to bring the views of the petitioners to the attention of Russia, although as yet no consideration has been given by the President to the course to be pursued in the light of Russia's response to our inquiry.

Until the President can be heard from nothing can be said as to whether further effort will be made to have the petition received at St. Petersburg, but it is hardly probable he will feel warranted in taking any step in that direction in view of the very positive notification that the petition would neither be received nor considered.

It is believed here that the entire matter was to hinge on Russia's reply to the intercessory of Mr. Hay, and that such was the understanding between the President and the representatives of the Kishineff Jews waited him at Oyster Bay on Tuesday last.

To send the petition forward now, after Russia, in response to an official inquiry, had informed this Government of its intention in the premises, would, it is believed, be regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of the United States, and might be attended with grave consequences.

THIS JEWEL MYSTERY SOLVED.

Mrs. Moore Left Valuables on a Chair—How the Detectives Found Them.

Mrs. Frank E. Moore of 320 West Eighty-seventh Street rushed into the West One Hundredth Street station early last evening and reported a theft at her residence. She informed Sergt. Mason that a hand bag containing three diamond rings valued at $400, a diamond breastpin worth $200, a gold watch worth $100, a gold chain valued the $15, and $5 in cash had been in the bag. Detectives Mothercott and McLaughlin were detailed on the case.

When they arrived at the house they started to make a sleuth-like investigation. Mrs. Moore told them of having paid her servant a short time before, and that the girl had taken a day off. A search was made of the girl's effects. Nothing was found, and the detectives, led by Mrs. Moore, beat a stealthy march down stairs again. Detective Mothercott finally thought it might be a good idea to look at the chair in the room that had been Mrs. Moore conducted them to the kitchen and pointed to a small chair near the kitchen door. With uplifted finger she said:

"It was on that chair the last I saw of it."

The detectives made a hunt and discovered that the door had been slammed open by the wind and had hit the chair. A further search made it known that the chair had moved from its original place, and a full inch had found the bag on the floor behind the chair.

Mrs. Moore was allowed to open the bag herself and found the three diamond rings, the diamond breastpin, the gold watch, the gold chain, and the $5 bill, cash in the handbag where she had placed them. She then thanked the detectives for their services and ushered them out of the house.

BALTIMORE WELL FORTIFIED.

Banks Undisturbed by Anything That May Happen in Wall Street.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—There was a cheerful feeling in local financial circles to-day that was not disturbed by the slump in prices in New York. Close inquiries among the leading brokers and bankers and trust company officials indicated that Baltimoreans would view with equanimity any storm that might strike Wall Street. John B. Ramsay, President of the National Mechanics' Bank and one of the most active officials in the Baltimore Clearing House, said:

"The banks of Baltimore are in splendid condition. They are all well fortified with money in excess of their legal reserve to meet any emergency. Our banks have more money to-day than we have had any time in two years. The same is generally true of all Baltimore banks. We are taking care of our customers and are not looking after out-of-town business. We have $1,500,000 in New York that we could bring here if needed. The other Baltimore banks are proportionately well fixed so that instead of New York drawing from this city it can call upon the metropolis should there be any occasion. But there is not the slightest indication that there will be anything of the kind, because the banks here are in such strong shape. There was a time, when the Baltimore banks were borrowing the very money that these banks have been repaid and the situation at this moment is reversed."

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT SILENT.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt to-day declined to confirm or deny the report that he had effected a reconciliation between the members of his family, who were estranged by the marriage of his brother Cornelius and Miss Grace Wilson, a social year ago.

Mr. Vanderbilt is here attending the horse show.

Interchangeable Mileage Tickets are sold by Richmond, Fred'b'g & Potomac R.R. Also operates through sleepers and cafe dining cars to Atlantic, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. Office, 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

WARE VIOLATES THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Pension Commissioner Dismisses Official for Political Reasons.

PENALTY FOR IT IS REMOVAL

The Commissioner Demanded Democrat's Resignation—Says Letter Was "the Usual Form."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Facts have come to light involving a high official of the Government in a violation both of the civil service law and the rules and regulations promulgated by direction of the President. The official is Commissioner of Pensions Ware, and the offense was committed when he directed the removal of a member of a board of pension examining surgeons for political reasons.

It has just been discovered that last December Commissioner Ware addressed a letter to Dr. T. J. McLoughlin of 502 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., in which he called that gentleman's attention to the fact that the Board of Examining Surgeons, of which Dr. McLoughlin was a member, was composed of two Democrats and one Republican. The text of the Commissioner's letter follows:

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions. Office of the Commissioner, Washington.

To Dr. T. J. McLoughlin, 502 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Dear Sir: Your Board of Examining Surgeons is politically composed of two Democrats and one Republican. An executive order directs that when practicable the Examining Board shall be made up of two Republicans and one Democrat. In compliance with this order I must regret to call upon you for your resignation as a member of the Jersey City board.

This request must not in any way be construed as reflecting upon your efficiency as a member of the board, or as an expression of dissatisfaction with your professional work, and I thank you for your past good services as an examining surgeon for this Bureau.

E. F. WARE, Commissioner.

Commissioner Ware, when asked to-day about the letter to Dr. McLoughlin, admitted its genuineness and added that after waiting a reasonable time for Dr. McLoughlin to resign and not receiving his resignation, an order of dismissal had been made. He claims that the examining medical boards are not under the civil service laws and that the tenure of their members is at the discretion of the Commissioner. The executive order to which reference is made in his letter to McLoughlin is not of record, and the Commissioner this afternoon, when asked about it, stated the order was a verbal one made by President McKinley.

The Civil Service Commissioners do not take the view of the matter held by Commissioner Ware. The commissioners hold that the Civil Service act, as well as all rules and regulations made in accordance with it, protect all officers and employes of the Government against dismissal for political reasons.

Commissioner Ware's explanation of his action in removing Dr. McLoughlin and his views in regard to the relation of the boards of medical examiners are given in the following letter which he prepared for the Boards of Medical Examiners, which, under civil service rules, there are now three in number, subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the Bureau:

"The boards of examining surgeons are composed of two Democrats and one Republican. Complaints were made, and Senator Kean requested the substitution of Dr. James A. Elston in place of Dr. McLoughlin. Thereupon a formal letter was sent to Dr. McLoughlin asking for his resignation and thanking him for his past services. The usual form for such letters was used. These medical boards are kept non-partisan; that is to say, two Republicans and only one Democrat. Many changes are going on from time to time. Complaints are frequently made against one or another of the boards, but in all their mutations they are kept bi-partisan. It was the verbal order of President McKinley, made in 1899, that the boards should be bi-partisan.

Commissioner Ware's secretary, on this matter, said this evening: "The law applies to all persons in the classified service, whether exempted or not from competitive examinations. Members of pension examining boards are in the classified service, but not subject to competitive examination.

When Commissioner Ware wrote the letter to Dr. McLoughlin, the civil service rule read:

"No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations."

Since then, on April 13, a new set of rules was promulgated by direction of and with the approval of the President, in which it is provided that "no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised by any person in the executive civil service against or in favor of any employe in the classified service because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations."

According to Commissioner Proctor, Dr. McLoughlin was an employe in the classified service, and according to Commissioner Ware's admission Dr. McLoughlin was removed because of his political opinions and affiliations.

Unless Commissioner Procter, who is the highest authority in such matters, is in error in holding that Dr. McLoughlin was protected by the Civil Service act and the rules and regulations made in accordance therewith, Commissioner Ware's action has rendered himself liable to the penalties prescribed by Section 6 of Rule XII., which reads:

"Any person in the executive service who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of the Civil Service act or of the rules shall be removed from the service."

"I think it would be necessary for the party in interest or some one else to prefer formal charges with the Civil Service Commission before we would undertake an investigation of this case," said Commissioner Procter to-day. "It is possible the man does not care for the place. The commission always prefers to act upon a complaint and not upon a newspaper notice. We have not heard anything about this case in those rules so far as I was aware. I also called attention to my long and faithful service and the fact that no fault was alleged on that account. In fact, the Commissioner had spoken highly of my work. To that letter I received no reply, but on Jan. 5 I received a court note to the effect that my services would be dispensed with from that date and directing me to turn over all papers and books in my possession to my associates on the board. As I said, I consider that I was most unjustly treated, but I do not see that I can say anything more on the subject."

CORRUPTION IN GEORGIA.

Charged That from $10 to $60 a Head Was Paid for Votes at Augusta Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 16.—In a white primary held here to-day to nominate municipal officers it is charged that votes were openly sold to the highest bidder. The contest was purely between Democrats and no negroes were allowed to vote, but it appeared that money was spent like water for votes. The pay ranged from $10 up as high as $60, which is said to have been paid for one vote in a close ward late in the afternoon. The Chronicle, the morning paper here, will say of the primary to-morrow:

"It has been commonly proclaimed in the streets of Augusta within the past few days that the market price of votes in the municipal primary was to be $10. It has been stated that as high as $20 would be paid for votes in certain wards. Little or no effort was made to conceal the fact that the primary was not to be a battle of ballots, but a battle of dollars, wherein the largest purse would win. If these things are true—and we confess that we are forced to believe they are true—we have no hesitancy in saying that the Richmond County jail ought to be filled to overflowing.

"We say this in the face of the fact that we have been warned that to oppose such methods—a long-standing custom, so it is called—is to incur the enmity of some of the best men of this community. If this be the case we welcome the enmity of such a class."

In a Congressional campaign in which "Tom" Watson was the candidate Augusta returned a majority against Watson of 4,000 more than the entire registered vote of the city.

ROMANCE OF AN HEIRESS.

California Girl to Marry an English Lieutenant After Years of Waiting.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—Miss Anna Head, a California heiress, has started with her mother for London, where she will marry Lieut. A. Mountenay Jephson, one of Stanley's assistants in the famous Emin Pasha relief expedition. This is the climax to a love romance which began ten years ago, but which was checked for all these years by Miss Head's father, who refused to make any settlement unless the girl married a title. Mr. Head died recently, and now his daughter, who has waited all these years, will wed the man whom she loves. Her fortune in her own right amounts to over $500,000.

Lieut. Jephson was enabled to join the Stanley expedition through the liberality of his aunt, Lady Jephson, who paid £1,000. Stanley exacted from all his lieutenants a written promise that they would not publish any book until one year after his own book was published. Jephson wrote a good book, and he was the only one of Stanley's officers who came out of the expedition with any credit. Arthur Barttelot, the chief officer of the expedition, proved to be a martinet and was killed by a native.

Lieut. Jephson's wealth was broken by African fever, however, and he came to California to recuperate. Here he met Miss Head, and they fell in love. As the girl's father refused to make any settlement unless the lieutenants became Jephson had no title, the engagement was broken because Jephson couldn't marry without money.

START OF AUTO CARAVAN.

James B. Dill's Party, with Valets and Maids, Goes Touring from New Jersey to Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 16.—James B. Dill, the lawyer, was at the head of a big automobile excursion party which left East Orange at 7:30 o'clock this morning bound for the Rangeley Lakes, Me., which place they have planned to reach by Aug. 1.

In the party besides Mr. Dill and his two daughters are Whitthrop E. Scarrett, Vice President of the Automobile Club of America, and John M. Schmidt of East Orange, an expert machinist. Valets and maids accompany the excursionists, who will be met at Lenox, Mass., by H. W. Whipple of East Orange. The trip will be made by easy stages.

Mr. Dill, who leads the party, drives his new touring car, which is one of the largest and handsomest in the Oranges. It is maroon in color, with a canopy and seats for four persons. Baskets are provided for luggage and luncheon. Mr. Scarrett is in a big steam car, and Miss Dill drives a gasoline touring car. A steam flashope in the rear carries the luggage and repair supplies.

The caravan made its way east Harrison Street, and thence directly to Belleville, to Rutherford, and Hackensack, Teaneck, to Englewood, and to Millbrook, where they will stop for the night.

To-morrow the trip will be made through Lakeville, Conn.; Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass. Then through the Berkshires and Connecticut Valley, over the White Mountains, and then across country to the Rangeley, where Mr. Dill will be met by Mr. Dill's old Maine guide, who will accompany them to their destination. The guide wrote Mr. Dill that he didn't like automobiles, and had half a mind to ride on his horse, but was persuaded by his wife not to.

Mrs. Dill and her youngest daughter went ahead on the train last night. The route is 500 miles in extent, and was covered by Mr. Dill three years ago on horseback.

NO MONEY FOR NORMAL SCHOOL.

New Jersey Controller Discovers Legislature Omitted Trenton Item.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Following the discovery made by the State Controller yesterday that the bill appropriating $200,000 for a State tuberculosis sanitarium had not been passed by the last Legislature, came a similar discovery to-day, when it was found that the Legislature had failed to include in the appropriation bills the sum of $125,000 authorized for the improvement of the State Normal School in this city.

The first appropriation failed because the act of authorization was overlooked, and the second failed because the item was included in the general bill.

It is hinted that the omission in the Normal Instance was not altogether an oversight, but was the work of those interested in securing a new Normal School in the northern section of the State. The advocates of the new school were bitterly opposed to spending any money on the present institution.

SECRETARY SHAW IN TOWN.

Secretary Shaw stopped at the Sub-Treasury yesterday on his way from Oyster Bay to Washington. He spent considerable time with Assistant Treasurer Fish and Collector Stranahan. The Secretary declined to discuss existing financial conditions nor would he say anything concerning proposed financial legislation.

While down town the Secretary conferred with Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Neither the Secretary nor Mr. Schiff would say what passed between them, but it is believed that the meeting was by appointment.

If a Krementz One-Piece Collar Button gets damaged from any cause you get a new one.—Adv.

HORRORS OF SIBERIA DUPLICATED IN SOUTH

Georgia Prison Commission Hears Stories of Tortured Negroes.

CONVICTS LASHED TO DEATH

Backs of Blacks Greased Before Being Whipped and Sand Rubbed into Wounds—Witnesses Show Their Scars to Gov. Terrell.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 16.—Stories that suggest the atrocities alleged to be practiced by Russian officials on exiles sent to Siberia were told by witnesses to-day to the Prison Commission of Georgia, Gov. Joseph M. Terrell presiding. The charges under investigation are those made against the Broach Brothers, wealthy planters of Oglethorpe County, who run a misdemeanor convict camp, and who, it is alleged, have not only treated prisoners with shocking brutality, but have kept dozens of them in servitude after their terms had expired.

Devereaux Burden, a negro, was put on the stand. He testified that he had been sent to the Broach camp from Clarkesville, Habersham County. His term expired on Friday, March 13, and he was not discharged until three months later, being whipped repeatedly in the meantime because he protested against his detention.

Burden said that Ben Moon, a prisoner, was repeatedly whipped for not working right, and that he died soon after one of these whippings.

Burden then described how he was whipped. He said he was tied down with a leather strap. The negro showed scars on his back, which he said were made by the whippings. He had been given clothes when discharged, but no ticket to go home. Other negroes, he said, had walked home when discharged. He said that after he had been discharged he had gone to work for Truitt, the whipping boss. He left Truitt's employ and went to Elberton. Truitt came after him and carried him back, saying he had a warrant for him. The next morning he was released.

Burden also swore that time and again after prisoners had been whipped until their backs were raw and bleeding, sand had been rubbed into the wounds, causing great agony.

Charles Collins swore that Charles Rucker was whipped cruelly one day and on the next he was dead. This witness swore that the backs of the men whipped were greased with axle grease and sulphur.

Henry McCoy followed and told of working with Burden on the chain gang. He had seen Burden's back in the chain gang, and it had been scarred by being whipped. Rucker had not been burned, as far as he knew, while in the chain gang.

McCoy said he had been given no money when released, and had walked home. The clothes he wore when he went there were not given back to him, and he had seen one of the bosses watching his prayer. He had also been kicked with his own shoes.

Each of the witnesses who had been whipped bared their backs before the Governor, and showed the cruel scars left by the lash. Each of them also testified that they were kept for months after their terms had expired.

ACTS ON "LYNCHING SERMON."

New Castle Presbytery Considers the Rev. Mr. Elwood's Case and Adopts Resolutions.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 16.—A special meeting of the Presbytery of New Castle was held this afternoon to take action on the alleged lynching sermon preached by the Rev. Robert A. Elwood, on Sunday evening, before the burning of George White at the stake. The meeting was held behind closed doors. No charges were preferred against the minister, who made a plea for speech declaring that he was opposed to lynching. The Presbytery adopted the following resolution:

"The Presbytery of New Castle at the meeting held at New Castle this day, having received a statement from the Rev. R. A. Elwood, that he is opposed to lynch law or the execution of real or supposed criminals without due process of law under any circumstances, hereby discloses its satisfaction with the statement. The Presbytery would further take occasion to declare, as it does of record, its deep opposition to the spirit of lawlessness which would usurp the functions of our courts. We would further exhort our ministers and members to use their best endeavor to maintain in all circumstances the legally constituted channels for the administration of justice."

GEORGE J. GOULD AFTER THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

Philadelphia Report Credits Him with Having Made Approaches to the Directors.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Press to-morrow will print the following:

George J. Gould is after the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. His recent trip over the line in company with General Manager Wilbur and ex-President H. P. Wilbur was for the purpose of getting a line on the physical condition of the property and to acquaint himself with the facilities of the company at the various terminals.

For some time Mr. Gould has been desirous of securing control of this property. The Lehigh Valley would give the Wabash an outlet to New York from Buffalo, and it is believed that arrangements could be made with the Reading Company for running through trains to this city.

A short time ago a representative of Mr. Gould saw a number of the large shareholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. They were asked what they would take for their holdings, and at that time they refused to sell.

Mr. Gould later asked: "Do you think I could lease the road?"

No answer could be given to this query.

Now that Mr. Gould is giving attention to the completion of the Wabash system to Baltimore the matter of securing the Lehigh Valley has been dropped for the present, but whenever an opportunity offers it will be found that he has not given up his idea of getting into New York.

Virginia Call to East Orange Priest.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 16.—The Rev. William Henderson Watts, assistant rector of Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, has received a call to be rector of Calvary Episcopal Church at Front Royal, Warren County, Va., and he has announced his intention of going, and has tendered his resignation to take effect on Aug. 1. Mr. Watts, a few months ago, married the daughter of James R. Bacon of Lenox Avenue. Christ Church was his first charge after being ordained from the General Seminary of Virginia.

An Inch or Snow.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 16.—An inch of snow fell to-day at Campbell Mountain, near Downersville, and a heavy hailstorm has been reported near Rockland.

Westcott Express Company. Furniture carefully moved. Also check baggage from residence to destination. (Tel. 2262 38th.)—Adv.

CHIEF P. M. ARTHUR DIES WHILE ATTENDING BANQUET.

Head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Stricken Fatally at Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 17.—P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and one of the best known labor leaders in the country, dropped dead here at midnight.

He was at a banquet and in the midst of the after-dinner speaking was stricken.

Peter M. Arthur was seventy-two years old. When a young man he worked in the shops of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company as a blacksmith's helper. Later he became an engineer on the New York Central. In 1863, when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was formed he was among the leaders in the movement and afterwards did much to advance its interests. He became the Grand Chief in 1873.

Chauncey M. Depew once said of Mr. Arthur that he was one of the cleverest labor champions in the country. He was ranked as one of the most conservative among labor leaders. His judgment was often sought in trying times in labor disputes, and it is recorded that oftentimes he prevented his fellows from making what might have been grievous errors.

FARMERS ARE AGAINST $101,000,000 CANAL PLAN.

Meeting in Utica Addressed by President Norris of the State Grange.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 16.—Representative farmers and delegates from Oneida County granges met here to-day in opposition to the proposed $101,000,000 canal improvement. E. C. Norris of Sodus, President of the State Grange, presided, and a committee of twelve was appointed to attend the anti-canal improvement convention to be held in Rochester on July 21.

President Norris said the grangers did not want to be considered obstructionists; neither did they desire to go on record as favoring big expenditures. Mr. Norris said the proposed enlargement was simply a big graft for certain people. The big corporations alone will profit by it, he said, and the smaller business will be unable to compete with the big barge corporations which will be organized.

Granges all over the State are being tuned up in opposition to the improvement, and they will exert every influence to vote it down. Each grange has been requested to send delegates to the Rochester convention.

RUN DOWN BY ARKELL AUTO.

Child Likely to Die from Injuries in the Collision—Chauffeur Arrested.

Edna O'Connell, ten years old, whose parents live at 323 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was run down and probably injured fatally by an automobile owned by William J. Arkell at Ocean and Simpsons Avenues, Sheepshead Bay, last night at 8 o'clock.

The child was playing with her aunt, Mrs. Mary O'Connell, wife of Morris O'Connell, a contractor, of Long Island City, at Cohen's Hotel, in Emerson Avenue. Last night, in company with her aunt and cousin Mary, twelve years old, she was walking down the avenue, when an Ocean Avenue car, automobile, driven at a high rate of speed, shot round the corner and struck the child, throwing her many feet.

Mrs. O'Connell had her own daughter by the hand and succeeded in pulling her out of danger. The automobile, which was occupied by the driver and a woman, continued on its way, but at the next corner was stopped by Patrolman Bahmann, who had been warned by the cries of a crowd of men who were in pursuit. He arrested the driver, Sanford L. Clemmens, thirty-eight years, of 404 East Seventy-first Street, Manhattan, and compelled him to take his machine back to the scene of the accident.

A large crowd had gathered about the body of the unconscious child, who was terribly injured. The policeman carried her to the home of Dr. John W. Poole, in Voorhies Avenue, where it was found that her condition was too critical to warrant removal to a hospital. She had sustained fractures of the skull and leg and internal injuries.

Clemmens was taken to the Sheepshead Bay Station and will be arraigned in the Coney Island Court to-day. He was bailed out later by Edward Herfner, manager of the Lotos Stables, which are owned by Mr. Arkell.

UNION SQUARE GAME RAIDED.

Policeman Captured Nine-Cent Jackpot, a Lantern, and One Boy.

An exciting poker game was broken up near Union Square last night because of the conscientiousness of a portly gentleman, maybe a clergyman, who thought that there were better ways for children to amuse themselves than by indulging in the vice of gambling. Called by this man, Policeman Dennis Lynch scattered a party of youthful gamblers, capturing one of them who lingered to keep possession of the pack of cards and the jackpot of nine cents.

Seated on an iron girder lying on the ground preparatory to being used in the subway, where it runs along the east side of Union Square, were five enthusiastic youngsters "tossin the papse" and watching the jackpot with intent gaze to make sure that it was not tampered with. Their only light was one of the red lanterns used all along the rapid transit tunnel; the youngsters had rubbed the red paint off the glass so that a dim white light covered the iron girder.

"I Raise yez two," said one of them excitedly, and the two precious pennies climbed gainst the iron.

"Go yer one er top uv it," answered his only opponent, whose face shone as if he held in his tightly clinched fingers four aces.

But the other was good for another penny, and the jackpot began to grow. The three who had been scared out by the reckless betting were looking with blazing eyes at the contestants when the large form of the policeman swooped down upon them out of the darkness and his arm made a grab at the red lantern.

Alas! The dream was all over, and in a moment the boys had all taken to their heels. But Michael Diore, fifteen years old, the one whose face had been lit up with the straight-flush smile, could not by without the jackpot. One longing look cast behind and he decided to risk it. But he was too slow, and the policeman collared him. He gave his address as 228 East Twenty-fourth Street, and was turned over to the Gerry society.

Suez Yellow Pine Company Minority.

The law firm of Fayer & Meyer have filed in the County Court six complaints against minority stockholders of the Yellow Pine Company of 16 Beaver Street. They are charged with libel, and damages in the sum of $100,000 each are demanded.

According to the complaints, the defendants have circulated damaging reports about the company and have sent out circulars to the effect that William E. Paine, President of the company, is using it for the benefit of other companies in which he is interested. In the circulars it is also stated that the company is grossly mismanaged. Those who are sued are Edmund W. McCleve, Eugene T. Perry, Henry J. Mayer, Charles C. Platt, Henry Weller, and Charles L. Buck.

Portland, R. R. for Manchester Branches, Burlington. Across the Islands of Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, four trains. Illustrated booklet. Estate 359 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

POPE LEO GROWS WORSE STEADILY

Another Operation May Have to be Performed To-day.

His Holiness's Prostration Increases, and He Is Very Restless.

The Doctors Will Postpone a Third Operation Until It Is Imperative, as They Fear It May Prove Fatal.

ROME, July 17.—2:55 A. M.—The Pope's condition this morning is even less satisfactory than yesterday morning, and he suffered from much uneasiness and difficulty in breathing until relieved to some extent by an injection of caffeine. The new crisis in the Pope's condition, presented itself yesterday, when the doctors were confronted on the one hand with the apparently imperative necessity of another operation and on the other hand with the danger that such an operation, in the patient's present enfeebled condition, might prove fatal. This dilemma was canvassed by Dr. Lapponi and Dr. Mazzoni throughout the day.

At their earlier conference there was some prospect that the operation might not occur, and the doctors left the sick room without arriving at a definite determination as to when it would take place. They expressed the belief, however, that a delay until to-day would serve a useful purpose in permitting a larger extraction of serum in case the operation was undertaken.

Meantime, the Pope continued in a state of great depression. Thanks to the Pontiff's fairly good afternoon's sleep, the physicians were able to issue a bulletin at 7:25 P. M. showing that there had been no vital change in the normal progress of the disease, though the same serious rapidity of respiration as was noticed in the morning had again to be recorded. So painful had the latter become that one of them present in the sickroom described the Pontiff as literally panting for his life's breath.

Later the Pope was sufficiently at ease to receive Cardinal Rampolla and his Holiness conferred upon him the necessary authority with reference to the executive administration of Papal affairs. It is understood that one result of this action will probably be the speedy appointment of a successor to Mgr. Volpini as Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation.

When Dr. Mazzoni visited the Pontiff yesterday morning his Holiness said the past night had been one of the worst he had experienced. He spoke of the oppression on his chest, the difficulty in breathing, and the uncontrollable restlessness, giving him no peace in any position.

Dr. Lapponi said the Pope had called for him very often during the night, taking frequent restoratives, especially meat broth, orangeade, and tamarind water.

The Pope felt better, however, after a celebration of mass yesterday, as though the communion had calmed him. In fact, the doctors proceeded with a thorough examination of his thorax without fatiguing him too much. During the day the Pope was very restless, but had some intervals of repose.

The Pope's doctors have received many congratulations from medical authorities, with most of whom they are not acquainted, on their treatment of his Holiness. Among these is a letter to Dr. Lapponi from Prof. Henri Huchard, a member of the Academy of Medicine at Paris.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

ROME, July 16.—At 10 A. M. to-day the following bulletin was issued:

The night was little tranquil and sleepless. The general condition of his Holiness presents no other modification except greater frequency of breathing, due to an augmentation of the pleuric fluid. Pulse, 88; temperature, 36.5, centigrade; respiration, 28.

LAPPONI.
MAZZONI.

The following bulletin was issued a little after 7 P. M.:

His Holiness's condition continues the same as this morning. During the day he had one hour's repose. Pulse, 88; respiration, 30; temperature, 36.4 centigrade.

LAPPONI.
MAZZONI.

EXPECTED TO DIE YESTERDAY.

Pope Leo Thought His End Would Come on the Festival Day of the Carmelite Madonna.

ROME, July 17.—The festival day of the Carmelite Madonna, on which Pope Leo had a premonition that he would die, has come and gone.

Early yesterday morning his Holiness awoke and immediately began repeating prayers to the Madonna, speaking with such fervor that his valet, Centra, hurried from an adjoining room. Pope Leo, hearing Centra's voice, said: "Oh, Pio, your task is nearly done. To-day is the fete of the Carmelite Madonna." Still later, with the same idea in his mind, the Pope asked for one of his private secretaries, Mgr. Marucchi, in order to have him say mass in the chapel next to his Holiness's bedroom, with the door between the two apartments open. In the middle of the mass Pope Leo received the communion. He and who saw visions of coming bliss.

The mass was a pathetically solemn event and, by the Pope's request, those participating, besides Dr. Lapponi and Pio Centra, included a number of his trusted domestics, five acopatori, sweepers, and two porters.

Because of Pope Leo's particular devotion to the Carmelite Madonna, special prayers on behalf of his Holiness were offered yesterday in all the churches after the celebration of mass.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AT HAVRE.

HAVRE, July 16.—The French Line steamer La Touraine, from New York July 9, arrived here to-day. Cardinal Gibbons was among the passengers.

The Cardinal will spend the night here

and proceed to-morrow to Paris, where he will remain pending the announcement of the Pope's death, when he will go to Rome.

THE POPE SUPPORTS RAMPOLLA.

Gives Continual Proofs of His Confidence in the Secretary of State.

ROME, July 16.—Pope Leo bestows continual proofs of confidence on Cardinal Rampolla, who, after faithfully serving the Pope for sixteen years, is now being made the object of most bitter attacks.

The Pontiff seems to have an intuition that while he lies dying Cardinal Rampolla's adversaries are beginning to take advantage of his tottering power to pull down the idol which until yesterday they worshipped, as his Holiness leaves nothing unattempted to show the world up to the last moment how much he trusts his Secretary of State.

No one was admitted to the sickroom to-day except Cardinal Rampolla, who was only allowed in on the repeated request of Pope Leo. The latter said to the Cardinal that he desired to confirm and extend the power his Eminence already exercises because of his position and authorized him to take measures which in ordinary times would necessitate the direct intervention of the Pontiff, "in recognition of his personal devotion to the Pontiff and the services he has rendered to the Church."

AMERICANS' SYMPATHY.

Cardinal Rampolla Gratified by the Prayers in Protestant Churches.

ROME, July 16.—A telegram from The Associated Press having been forwarded to Cardinal Rampolla, informing him that last Sunday prayers were offered in Protestant churches in the United States for the recovery of Pope Leo, the Cardinal has replied in the following letter from the Acting Secretary of State:

ROME, July 16.

The communication forwarded by you has been most gratifying to the Cardinal Secretary of State, my master. His Eminence hopes that the Holy Father's health will allow him, when the opportune moment comes, to inform his Holiness of the contents of the telegram.

The writer's great desire always felt by his Holiness for the reunion of the dissident churches will certainly render this demonstration of the interest of the American Protestant churches most acceptable.

With true sentiments of esteem, I remain your devoted servant,

GIACOMO DELLA CHIESA,
Substitute Secretary of State.

It is believed that Cardinal Rampolla submitted The Associated Press telegram to the Pope at to-day's audience when speaking to his Holiness of the universal manifestation of sympathy, even from non-Catholics.

EXPELS LAPPONI'S SON.

PARIS, July 17.—The Dix-Neuvieme Siecle's correspondent at Rome says that Dr. Lapponi's son, who spread reports favorable to Cardinal Rampolla, has been expelled from the Vatican by order of Cardinal Oreglia.

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

Two Awards for Entries of Alfred G. Vanderbilt—Mrs. Gerkin's Pair Wins Blue Ribbon.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—The sun had gone down at Inlet Park to-day before the final class of the third day of the horse show had been judged. So interested were the spectators that hundreds remained until the ribbons in the Corinth class had been distributed.

This marked the closing of the most successful day in the history of the Atlantic City Horse Show Association. From a social point of view the feature of the day at the show was the appearance of Alfred G. Vanderbilt occupying Box 36 with a party of friends.

Mr. Vanderbilt came from New York in one of his automobiles. He left the metropolis Tuesday, touring to New Brunswick, where he remained over night. On Wednesday he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he had luncheon at the Racquet Club, driving here just at nightfall. He will remain here until Saturday, which marks the ending of the exhibition.

Mr. Vanderbilt's horses showed in two classes to-day, capturing ribbons in each. In the harness horse class his nomination, White Oak Maiden, received third ribbon, and his bay pair received a white ribbon in the amateur harness class.

The surprise of the afternoon was turning in Class 7, for pairs of harness horses, which was the second event of the day. Among the exhibitors were Dr. Wentz, driving his chestnut pair, Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden.

Mrs. Gerkens, Newsboy and Miss Dodge sported the blue ribbons, while Manning & Co.'s Mystic II. and Marigold II. were honored with the red.

STUDENTS ON LAKE BOATS.

Working Their Passage to the Wheat Country to Seek Employment in the Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., July 16.—A feature of the vessel business on the Great Lakes this season is the large number of college students that are sailing. As a rule they are working their passages to Duluth on their way to the wheat country, where they will seek work in the harvest fields. A few book agents are also on the boats, sometimes they are found in the firemen or the cook's galley, where they perform the duties of assistant.

There is every prospect of a bumper crop and big wages in the harvest in the Northwest, and this is attracting the students. A number of college students are sailing for the experience and physical benefit, but as a rule they are paying their passages with labor to enjoy higher wages for a few weeks before they return to their studies.

FIERCE FIGHT ON ELEVATED.

Motorman of Train Whistles for Police, and an Italian Is Captured After a Chase.

A fierce fight took place on a southbound Second Avenue elevated train last night among a party of Italians, who had been attending a picnic in Harlem.

Stephen Montanino of 35 Haverstraw Street, William's Bridge, sat in the lap of Marietta Dimartino. The girl's brother Xavier objected. Then, it is alleged, Montanino went back in the train, obtained the assistance of half a dozen of his friends, returned and attacked Dimartino and his father.

The noise of the fight and the screams of the women attracted the attention of the motorman of the train, and he blew his whistle for police assistance. At Twenty-eighth Street Policeman Moore of the East Twenty-fifth Street Station ran up the stairs and met the train. In company with Policeman Hoover, the Master Mind Station House was a passenger, he tried to arrest Stephen Montanino, but the latter jumped through a window, and ran down the stairs. The policemen followed him down Second Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street, where he entered a house and went to the roof. There the pursuers finally cornered him and placed him under arrest.

When searched at the police station no weapon was found on Montanino, but a loaded revolver was found on the seat of the train near where he had been sitting.

HER CHILDREN SAVE HER.

Court Discharged Woman Who Offered Baby as Bail.

A woman, whose name appears as Mary Smith of 408 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street on the police records, was discharged in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday because a complaint charging shoplifting was withdrawn by Mary E. Murray, a store detective of Ehrich's Sixth Avenue store. The woman was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing some articles of the value of $1.85. At that time she had a small baby with her, and in the excitement of being arrested offered to give the infant as security for her appearance in court if only she could get back from a cell.

The policemen seemed opposed to the plan, and prevailed on the detective to refrain from pressing the charge on the plea that the family occupied a respectable position and there were six children at home who needed his wife's care. Magistrate Cornell consented to the withdrawal of the complaint and Mary Smith was discharged. The name was said to be fictitious.

FEAST OF MOUNT CARMEL

Little Italy, in Holiday Garb, Observes the Festal Day.

Continuous Procession and Many Prayers for Pope Leo—Fireworks, Strings of Lanterns, and Confetti in the Streets.

"Little Italy" celebrated yesterday the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel with unusual enthusiasm on the upper east side. The feast is always a gala day with the Italians, and the fact that Pope Leo was still alive and the hope that he might survive his illness aroused the Italians to a pitch of religious ardor that took the form of rejoicing, making of the day and the night an occasion of the heartiest sort of merriment, accompanied with devout worship.

They celebrated in true Latin spirit, contributing with lavish generosity to the Church, with opened-handed hospitality entertaining their guests, and making the streets where they celebrated fairy lands from foreign shores. Firecrackers, bombs, and other noise makers added to the enthusiasm of the evening in the form of unceasing salutes.

In all the east side streets, from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Third Avenue, to the river front, the people decorated their houses yesterday with the American and the Italian flags, the Stars and Stripes largely predominating. For the evening entertainment the greater deporation was in the avenues, beginning at Second and running eastward, and in the side streets, starting at One Hundred and Tenth Street and ending in the elaborate decorations of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, leading to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

Arches of wire to which were attached colored globes, in which little candles burned for hours, forming festoons of light and groups of stars, stretched over the streets. Many of the houses on both sides of the streets had temporary platforms decorated with Chinese lanterns, displaying the red, white, and blue, and the red, white, and green of the American and the Italian flags. These balconies in the evening were filled with holiday makers drinking Italian wines, throwing confetti and bantering one another.

Every now and then the procession that had started early in the afternoon and which continued to march under New York's sky, more blue than that of Naples, until night, and through the night, with its illuminations and fireworks, would appear. The bands in the saloons—there was a band in every one and they are not far apart—would be silenced. Guarded by men in uniform, some of them wearing medals won in the wars at Rome in the army of Garibaldi, there was a white banner, brilliant with gold decorations and in its centre a painting of the Virgin and Child. It was flanked on either side with the flags of the United States and Italy.

Then there would come another, a red banner, with a painting of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and the Infant Jesus. Attached to this was a small fortune in paper currency, which the devout pinned to it. They rushed from the restaurants, the saloons, and the tenements to contribute in this way to their Church. It grew heavy with its wealth, as safe as if in a steel vault, for no man could even imagine the sacrilege of stealing the treasure.

The procession to the church were lined with booths where candles from the most diminutive to five feet in length were for sale. Thousands of them sold, and were carried lighted in the procession by the men, women, and children following the banners and flags. Then, about the church throughout the basement, to the chapel where the devout prayed and gave offerings in honor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

The religious ceremonies and the popular feast continued late into the night. In the clothing stores there was the spirit of the feeling, and little or no quarreling. It was necessary, however, in order to keep the multitude moving, so that there could be no possibility of congestion with its dangerous possibility of panic, to have ninety-six policemen on detail. They did their work with kindness and consideration.

Four officers each from twenty-four precincts were assigned to this duty. Their hardest work was in seeing to it that the people should not stay too long in making their purchases at the booths where they supplied themselves with long wringes of Italian nuts and other dainties in the shape of cakes and fruit.

The sellers of medals were many and did a thriving business, their chief trade being in portraits of Pope Leo and Our Lady of Mount Carmel. There was also a large sale of buttons bearing pictures of George Washington, the Italians seeming to feel that they should make the holiday a time for the display of satisfaction with their adopted country. This was one of the most pleasing features of an evening where Italians had gathered, as the police estimated, in numbers not less than 100,000.

At the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, below First Avenue, there were special masses in the early day with prayers for the life of the Pope. There were no regular services in the afternoon and evening. At the same services there was many a crippled cripple, but Father Dolan, rector of the parish, said that he had heard of no special miracles. All of the other Roman Catholic Churches of the city had services in honor of the saint whose memory was celebrated with such fervor in Harlem. It was only in the Italian quarters that there were any special festivities up more the day.

CHILD CURED ON FEAST DAY.

Recovery Attributed to Prayers in Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—Prayers which were offered during the celebration of the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at the church which bears that name, at Ferry and McWhorter Streets, to-day, are said to have saved Carmela Risso, six years old, of 221 Livingston Street, of a disease which was pronounced incurable by physicians. The child, who was named in reverence for the patroness of the church, has had a life of suffering, and was carried into the church by her parents, who offered prayers for her recovery.

When the services, which lasted for nearly an hour, were concluded the parents were overjoyed at the change in the child's condition.

The affair has created a sensation among the Italians, 5,000 of whom attended the mass at which prayers were also offered for the recovery of Pope Leo.

According to the child's mother, her little daughter has recovered completely, and she declares that her prayers have been answered. Father d'Aquilla, who celebrated the mass, declares that the child appears as if nothing had ever been the matter with her.

Monmouth Trust Officials' Trial.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 16.—The trial of the indicted officials of the defunct Monmouth Trust Company of Asbury Park was set to-day for Sept. 1. A struck jury will be drawn Aug. 12, and the defendants will not be further troubled for the striking of a jury. The indicted officials are Arthur C. Twining, President of the company; Daniel C. Cornell, Treasurer, and George F. Arosal, a Director.

The Auranic's Passengers.

On the Auranic yesterday came five Italians, who have been with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show for some time. They are bound for the Far West. Mrs. Ormiston Chant, a social reformer, whose work in London and other British cities has been notable, also arrived on the Cunarder. She announced she would pass the Summer at Chautauqua.

Widow and Family Held Up.

Mrs. Minnie Fuhr, a widow, accompanied by six children, arrived on the Majestic yesterday only to be held up by the immigration officials because they feared Mrs. Fuhr would not be enabled to support her family. The eldest is a son who has but one leg. The only person in this country named by Mrs. Fuhr as being known to her was the Mother Superior of a convent in New Jersey. The case is under investigation.

SHIPYARD APPEAL FROM RECEIVERSHIP

Trust Wants Insolvency Decision Set Aside.

Bill of Errors Contends That Appointment of Receiver, if Allowed to Stand, Will Work Irreparable Harm.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court, has allowed an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia from his decision of insolvency of the United States Shipbuilding Company and his appointment of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., as receiver of the corporation.

Charles C. Deming, solicitor for the United States Shipbuilding Company, filed the appeal and the bond for costs, as required under the practice.

The assignment of errors, leading to Judge Kirkpatrick's decision as to insolvency and the appointment of a receiver, contends that the court erred in undertaking to exercise jurisdiction under the statutes of New Jersey relating to insolvency corporations; second, that the court had no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver in the exercise of general equity jurisdiction and rules of the court, and, third, a general denial of the court's jurisdiction to make an order of insolvency.

Taking up the question of evidence brought before Judge Kirkpatrick and on which he based his order, the bill of errors contends that there was no evidence before the court and no finding by the court of any fraud or mismanagement on the part of the Directors or officers of the company.

It is held, therefore, the court had no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company or to grant an injunction against any and all of its officers from prosecuting its business.

Continuing, the bill denies that there were facts constituting insolvency developed in the court record, nor was there shown to be any suspension of business, and that because of these facts the court had no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver.

The contention is further made that the pleadings and proofs before the court fail to show that the company was in default, any obligation unpaid, or any danger to the assets of the company to the complainants or other creditors of the company at the time of Judge Kirkpatrick's issuing the order of insolvency. Continuing, the bill of appeal says:

The pleadings and proofs showed that the appointment of a receiver caused the principal of the mortgages, amounting to $30,000,000, on the property of the company to become immediately due and payable under such appointment and default the holders of said mortgages would be entitled to immediate possession of the mortgaged property, being substantially all the assets of the defendant company, and to the appointment of a receiver to take charge of all the assets and business of the company, while it also appeared that if such receiver should not be appointed, no default in interest on the mortgages could create any right of action against the company by the trustee or equity in favor of any bondholder or creditor of the company for the space of ninety days.

By the terms of the bonds held by the complainants and of the mortgage securing these bonds no suit for the appointment of a receiver could be had, and no application be brought upon the bonds by the bondholders, but all actions must be brought by the Trustees until after the security should be exhausted by foreclosure.

That the complainants as bondholders have no right to file this suit, not being creditors of the defendant corporation, and, being merely bondholders, no part of the principal or interest upon whose bonds had accrued and was unpaid at the time of the filing of the bill or entry of the order.

That no proper cause was shown in the record and order for the appointment of a receiver or the order for the injunction restraining the corporation, its officers, and agents from the exercise of its franchises, and that irreparable harm will result that no necessity exists for the appointment of a receiver."

SHIPYARD BONDHOLDERS ACT.

Attack on Sheldon Plan, Which, However, Has Been Approved by Majority of Bondholders.

The protective committee of the first mortgage bondholders of the United States Shipbuilding Company, consisting of Roland R. Conklin, Max Nathan, and Jacob W. Mack, have addressed a circular to the holders of these bonds, in which they ask for deposits of bonds on the ground that the plan proposed by the Sheldon reorganization committee is not to the interest of the holders of these bonds.

The circular says that the proposed plan is regarded as unfair by the financial and investing public and by the press. It states that under the plan the whole interest of the bondholders would be wiped out with one year's bad business.

Regarding the inability to pay the July interest charges, the circular has this to say:

By the terms of the collateral second mortgage the Bethlehem Steel Company is required to keep $4,000,000 of surplus current assets that is, current assets over and above its current liabilities. (See Page C of the reorganization plan.) It is stated that the Bethlehem Company has $4,500,000.00 of such surplus assets. If that were all the surplus assets which the company has it would not contribute a dollar. Way is the directors' estimate to the ship building company, which would leave it with the required amount of surplus assets and $4 more than enough to pay the July interest on the first mortgage bonds of the shipbuilding company. But if we accept the figures given by the Treasurer of the shipbuilding company in the official statement made Dec. 31, 1902, to the New York Stock Exchange, the previous current assets of the Bethlehem Company on April 30, 1903, should be $20,540,80, even after $3,000,000 had been deducted for additional plants, and $4,000,000 for depreciation, and charged to "plant account," and $945,472.41 for depreciation of plant.

What must interest the holders of the securities of the shipbuilding company relatively is that these charges and appropriations were made with bankruptcy staring the shipbuilding company in the face, and against the protest of the Committee of Bondholders, appointed by the United States Shipbuilding Company on April 2, 1903, by the President, who hurriedly assented to the committee that it should not divert the funds of the company within a year providing for $900,000 dividends which the Bethlehem Steel Company had obligated itself to pay to the shipbuilding company.

The circular further on declares that "if, after the shipbuilding company came under the control and domination of one man, there had been a deliberate purpose to wreck the company and bring about the present reorganization it could not have been more effectually pursued than by the course taken from the time when the original Directors were forced to resign and new ones were designated by the Bethlehem Steel interests, through the period when the present management was permitted to be in control."

The following comparison regarding statements about earnings is made by the circular:

The net earnings of the Bethlehem Company, plant for the year ended July 31, 1902, as represented by the company in a statement to the New York Stock Exchange, made as recently as Dec. 31 last, were.....$1,941,326.98
While its net earnings for the year ended April 30, 1903, according to the Sheldon plan are.....2,012,346.99

Showing an increase of.....$1,977,020.01
The net earnings of the shipbuilding plants, "on old other hand, for the year ended July 1, 1902, according to the same representations to the stock exchange, made in December last, were.....1,342,822.03

While their earnings, as stated in the Sheldon scheme for the eight months to end April 30, 1903, are $2,012,346.99, or at the rate for the year of.....3,018,520.48

Showing a decrease for the shipyards of.....$1,675,697.45
Or more than 55 per cent., while the shipyards are stated to be working to their full capacity.

In conclusion, the circular says:

"We believe an investigation of the Bethlehem Steel Company's affairs will disclose some of the reasons for the extraordinary increase in the profits of the steel company, and the apparent decrease in the earnings of all the shipbuilding plants. It is admitted by the Treasurer of the Shipbuilding Company, after attempting to paint presently conditions as black as possible, that the earnings of the eight shipbuilding plants alone during the next 7 year will be $750,000, while the President of the company claims that, with an honest, disinterested and economical management, the earnings should be over $1,500,000 in the same period, or twice the sum necessary to pay interest on the bonds.

"The $16,000,000 collateral bonds are secured by mortgage on the Bethlehem Steel plant, and a second mortgage on the shipbuilding plants. A clause in this collateral mortgage purports to give the holder the right to immediately foreclose in case of default in the interest on our first mortgage, even if the interest on the collateral (or Bethlehem Steel) bonds be paid, and the holder has signified his intention to foreclose under this illegal clause. An appeal will certainly be made to the Court to prevent any such inequitable proceeding.

The committee proposes shortly to issue a reorganization plan of its own.

William Nelson Cromwell, of counsel for the Sheldon reorganization committee of the United States Shipbuilding Company, announced yesterday that more than a majority of the outstanding first mortgage bonds of the company had been deposited with the committee, and that the success of the plan of reorganization was assured, irrespective of any further deposits. The time for further deposits expires July 25, after which date no deposits will be received except upon such terms as the committee may prescribe.

CIVIL SERVICE PROBLEMS.

Board Considers Protest of Deputy Fire Chief Lally—Grand Army Men Protest.

The protest of Deputy Chief Lally against a non-competitive examination for the position of Chief in the Fire Department was considered by the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday afternoon. The meeting was private.

After the commission had been in session for some time, word was sent out to the reporters that nothing would be given out at that time, but that Mr. Lally would be notified of the decision of the board this morning.

Chief Lally protested against the board's granting the request of Fire Commissioner Sturgis for a non-competitive examination for the place of Chief. Acting Chief Purroy and Chief Lally were the only candidates who passed the physical examination, and Mr. Sturgis made his request in pursuance of the provision in the law which authorizes the board to have a non-competitive examination where there are three candidates or less. There were more than three candidates who entered the physical examination, however, and Mr. Lally claims that the mental examination cannot be singled out in the way suggested by the Commissioner and made non-competitive all by itself.

The board also had a public hearing, at which protests on behalf of two Grand Army men were heard. One veteran was Henry L. Schomburg, who applied for examination for the position of Inspector of Combustibles, and the other was Assistant Foreman Joseph Reilly of the Fire Department, who wished to be examined for promotion to the rank of foreman. Both had been rejected on account of impaired eyesight. They are compelled to wear glasses, but if they are constantly able to perform the duties required.

The commission reserved decision, but from comments and questions by members of the board not much hope was derived by the friends of the veterans. Some of the Commissioners, nevertheless, were wearing glasses at the time themselves. The President wore eyeglasses, too.

Controller Grout applied for authority to appoint another appraiser of real estate without competitive examination. He said Known Lally, who was a competent appraiser for years, and his services were invaluable, Mr. Grout said, but the business to be attended to was growing and another appraiser was needed. The board took Mr. Grout's request under advisement.

FINLAND'S CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Commander and Fourth Officer of Red Star Liner Charged with Violating Immigration Law.

Franz J. Albrecht, the Captain of the Red Star Line steamship Finland, and his fourth officer, John Kellerhouse, were yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building on the complaint of United States Immigrant Inspector Cruesot Vance, who charged the two seamen with landing immigrants in violation of the laws governing the arrival of aliens.

According to the complaint, August and Bertha Schaffenhausen, Herman Ruthenger, Christian Rutlinger and Herman Rutlinger, Jr., were steerage passengers on the steamship Finland, which arrived from Holland on Monday last. The immigration officials at Ellis Island were not satisfied with the statements of the five aliens, and suspecting they were being brought to America in violation of the contract labor laws, the fourth officer, John Kellerhouse, was instructed by Inspector Vance not to land either the Schaffenhausen or Rutlinger families.

Through what the defendants claim was a misunderstanding on the part of the ship's officers, the five were permitted to go ashore at the Barge Office with the ship's other steerage passengers.

As soon as the Red Star Line authorities discovered the mistake they immediately set to work to have the five aliens returned to Ellis Island, and Henry M. Ward, the counsel for the two accused men, said today that they had been successful in getting one family back, and hoped to have the other in a few days.

Captain Albrecht and Fourth Officer Kellerhouse were in the meantime paroled in the custody of their counsel for examination on Aug. 11, upon which date the Finland will arrive in this port.

SPIRITUAL CULTURE SOCIETY.

Methodist Deplores the Passing Away of Emotional Religion.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 16.—"The Spiritual Condition of Early Methodism" was the subject discussed this morning at the annual conference of the Spiritual Culture Society. Secretary J. E. Gilbert of Washington presided over the period in the enforced absence of Bishop FitzGerald.

A paper, reviewing the history of Methodism, was read by the Rev. Dr. S. W. Thomas, editor of The Philadelphia Methodist. Dr. Thomas eulogized John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist Church, and complimented the pioneer Methodists for their piety. He declared that the early Methodists of the Church were better versed in theology, church lore, and history than those of to-day, and he deplored the fact that the days of emotional religion had about passed away.

At the afternoon session the subject under discussion was "The Family as an Institute of Spiritual Culture." This evening, in the Auditorium, Prof. and Mrs. Lowe of Philadelphia gave an illustrated lecture on "Ben Hur."

Anti-Canal Move in Rochester.

On July 21 and 22 a meeting will be held under the auspices of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce at Rochester, N. Y., to take action in opposition to the proposed expenditure of $100,000,000 for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. For the benefit of those desiring to go to Rochester for this occasion, the New York Central and West Shore Railroads will sell on July 20 and 21 tickets from New York to Rochester and return at one fare for the round trip; tickets to be good returning until July 23.

Mrs. Hawkins's Parents Return.

On the Majestic yesterday came Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sheldon, whose daughter Edith, was married to Anthony Hope Hawkins, the novelist. "The wedding was very quiet and unostentatious," said Mrs. Sheldon, "but Mr. Sheldon and myself had a delightful time, nevertheless. The wedded pair are now on the Continent on their honeymoon."

Navy to Test Submarine Boats.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Moody intends that exhaustive experiments shall be made with all the submarine boats that the Government has on its hands as soon as the Summer maneuvres are over. If not found satisfactory he will recommend to Congress that no more money be appropriated for this type of craft.

WOULD STOP JEROME'S "JOHN DOE" PROCEEDINGS

Test Case Taken Before Justice Scott on Dock Inquiry.

Declaration Made in Behalf of John Fleming, a Witness, That the Procedure Is Illegal.

The legality of District Attorney Jerome's famous "John Doe" proceedings is to be tested. The first move was made when Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order to show cause why an alternative writ of prohibition should not be issued commanding Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, and requiring the District Attorney absolutely to desist and refrain from any and all further proceedings in the action of the people against Charles F. Murphy, J. Sargent Cram, and Peter F. Meyer, the Dock Commissioners under the Van Wyck administration.

The order is based on affidavits of John Fleming of the firm of Brown & Fleming, contractors, and of L. Laflin Kellogg of the law firm of Kellogg & Rose, one of his counsel. The affidavits state that there is no information before Justice Mayer charging the defendants with any designated crime or that would warrant or authorize the inquisitorial examination and proceedings; that the Justice had no power to issue subpoenas for the petitioner in the proceeding in the manner and form as issued, and that the Justice had no power or authority to allow the District Attorney to be present and conduct such proceedings or to exclude the defendants and their counsel.

It is asserted of the entire so-called "John Doe" proceedings that they are inquisitorial and are not being conducted as required by law, and are in violation of the constitutional rights of the relator.

Mr. Fleming was subpoenaed to appear before Justice Mayer on June 30. In his affidavit he states that his counsel accompanied him to the Criminal Courts Building and requested permission to attend the inquiry, but that such permission was refused.

The questions asked him, he declares, were of a general and inquisitorial character, some relating to contracts made with the Dock Department and his firm and others having no relation thereto. He further states that the examination, pending the legal proceedings between him and his partner, Charles F. Brown, for the dissolution of the firm, was detrimental both to himself and to his firm, as the testimony elicited and made public can be used in the pending litigation and also by any of the creditors of the firm at any time.

"Notwithstanding the alleged secrecy of the proceedings," the affidavit continues, "a full report thereof appeared in the daily press on the day of such examination and the next day thereafter, and such report was stated to have been received from Assistant District Attorney Clarke, in charge of the proceedings, and from the nature of the report your petitioner verily believes and alleges the fact to be that it could only have emanated from some one present at the hearing before Justice Mayer; that the only persons present were Justice Mayer, District Attorney Jerome, Assistant District Attorney Clarke, and a stenographer."

Mr. Fleming goes on to say that he was only one of a number of witnesses, including the employees of the firm, who were called before Justice Mayer in the Dock Board inquiry, and that "the daily press is filled with statements and comments thereon from time to time made by Mr. Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Clarke, to the effect that the evidence when completed will be laid before the Grand Jury for the purpose of finding an indictment against said Murphy, Cram, and Meyer."

Kellogg as counsel for Mr. Fleming said last evening that the writ was defended on the ground that the inquisitorial proceedings were not criminal in nature. Section 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides, he continued, that an information may be filed charging that a person has been guilty of a designated crime, and Section 148 provides that upon that information being laid before a Magistrate that Justice must examine on oath the complainant or prosecutor and any witnesses he may produce, and take their depositions in writing, and cause them to be subscribed by them. These proceedings are preliminary to the issuance of a warrant and are to be conducted by the Magistrate personally, without the assistance of the District Attorney, and are supposed to be secret and not to be known to the public until the Magistrate acts.

"In this case, the District Attorney confessing that he has no knowledge of any designated crime, and he has not stated any formal information, is permitted by the Magistrate to be present with his stenographer to conduct proceedings ostensibly in private, but which, immediately after the hearing, are made public in a garbled form and spread broadcast insinuations against the characters of men against whom no charge has been made. This is only made possible where it will help one political party or another.

"There is no provision in the law that warrants such unjust proceedings. If hearings are to be conducted in secret, the open the public would have both sides of the controversy, if before the Grand Jury it would be secret according to law.

"By this garrymandering of the law two very tyrannical purposes are served. First, the party in power in the state is enabled to ruin an individual without hindrance from any source and without even the protection of counsel and, secondly, the right to smirch the character of men by insinuation and inference when no public crime is known or charged. Such a manifest violation of every rule of law and justice, and it is high time they were discontinued."

Mr. Kellogg procured the writ from Justice Scott too late yesterday afternoon to obtain service on District Attorney Jerome. This will be done to-day.

JACOB SNELL'S NEW BERTH.

Montgomery County Politician to be Made Warden of Napanoch Reformatory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—Although it has not been announced officially, the friends of Jacob Snell, Chairman of the Montgomery County Republican Committee, assert that Mr. Snell has been appointed and has accepted the $3,300 Wardenship of the Napanoch Reformatory in Ellenville, Ulster County, displacing Silas W. Berney, of Chenango County. Furnished house, servants' board, and carriages are also perquisites besides the salary. Mr. Snell will enter upon his new duties about August 1, removing his family from the village of Fonda to Napanoch.

The story gained currency that Mr. Snell was to be allowed unlimited time and freedom in the prosecution of political schemes. The Superintendent of Prisons, Cassidy, who makes the appointment, emphatically denies. In any that he had not taken definite action on Mr. Snell's appointment, he added.

"There has been no appointment made by me which the friends of the man as a politician has been the reason for his appointment. It is silly to talk about Mr. Snell or any other man entering the state service and deliberately stating that he will accept office if allowed unlimited time and freedom."

It is understood that both Gov. Odell and Senator Platt are agreeable to Mr. Snell's appointment.

COLLEGIAN FARMHANDS BEATEN BY KANSAS GIRLS.

Stalwart Maidens Sing Merrily at Their Work While Effete Easterners Have to Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—Students and others from the Eastern cities who came to Kansas to work in the harvest fields are not able in many instances to keep up with the farmer's daughters who help out in the present rush.

In Pawnee County yesterday, six young fellows were laid up by the heat, while four maidens, performing the same service, sang merrily and swerving to right. Similar stories come from the other counties. The Easterners appear to be rugged and strong, but the change of water and altitude with the intense heat and burned atmosphere put them out in short order, while the girls who are acclimated are not disturbed.

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BELKNAP FOR GOVERNOR

Kentucky Republicans Nominate the Louisville Merchant.

Platform Denounces Assassination and Lawlessness "Whether in Servia or Kentucky."

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—MORRIS B. BELKNAP of Louisville.
Lieutenant Governor—J. A. WILROTT of Ashland.
Treasurer—JOHN A. BLACK of Barbourville.
Auditor—GEORGE WELSH of Danville.
Attorney General—WILLIAM BRECKEN of Winchester.
Secretary of State—J. C. BRIGHT of Mayfield.

Col. Belknap, a wholesale merchant widely known throughout the country, received the nomination for Governor on the first ballot. He was nominated after an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Bradley had placed the ex-Governor in nomination and the followers of Augustus E. Willson, the man supposed to be Mr. Belknap's nearest competitor, had decided not to present his name. Bradley declared that he would not be a candidate, but for some unknown reason the convention officers called his name during the ballot and he received a greater number of votes than Clifton J. Pratt, who had made an active canvass.

The convention did practically nothing during the morning session. The resolutions adopted are in part as follows:

We congratulate the people of the United States and its new possessions on the unparalleled prosperity achieved under National Republican policies that have established the public honor, restored industry, stimulated the energies of all American commerce, strengthened American influence, and ennobled citizenship by the dignity, security of labor and capital alike, and the rewards of every man, who exerts a fair measure of living and an expectation worthy of American civilization and civic sovereignty.

We share the satisfaction of millions over political financial and tariff policies that evoke the highest appreciation of the record that President Roosevelt has made in continuing the great work begun by William McKinley and by himself during his term as Vice President. He has had to solve in the handling of the Philippine question; in his firm maintenance of the Venezuelan crisis; in his wise and courageous course with reference to the Anthracite coal strike; in his powerful support of justice for Cuba; in his zeal for the Panama Canal; in his vigorous demand for official purity and honesty in the government of the corrupt and dishonest in the Insular States; in obtaining Cuban reciprocity reports to our trade; in the success achieved by the executive efforts to enforce the law against unlawful combinations, and in the encouragement he has given to bring to justice the trusts of the Pacific, which brings us into closer touch with the Philippines than we were with the Louisiana Territory or with California when acquired. He has shown himself a strong executive and also is an ideal citizen; and we heartily and enthusiastically ask for his nomination for the Presidency in 1904.

We denounce assassination and lawlessness whether in Servia or Kentucky as destructive of civilization, and call upon the enlightened intelligence of the State, through its legislative, executive, and judicial agencies, to employ every means to establish order and punish crime within our borders.

We especially arraign the present State chief executive for so exercising the pardoning power as to subvert the ends of justice, and for so using it as to encourage crime.

Nominations for Governor were reached late in the afternoon when the names of Clifton J. Pratt and Augustus E. Willson were offered. Judge W. H. Breathitt placed Pratt in nomination, and George Durelle offered the name of Belknap. Willson backers did not respond when his Congressional district was reached, and this was equivalent to a withdrawal.

The surprise came when the Eleventh District was called, and State Senator Kash nominated ex-Gov. William O. Bradley. There was a tumultuous demonstration, which Mr. Bradley finally quelled by shouting:

"I have declared for twelve months that I would not accept this nomination. I am an honest man, and while I thank my friends, I adhere to my original resolution. I am not a candidate before this convention."

A negro delegate provoked much enthusiasm by a word in praise of ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor.

When the roll call of counties was started the name of W. O. Bradley was received. As the ballot progressed it showed that Bradley drew the Willson strength, and part of Pratt's strength, but failed to materially affect Belknap's vote, and by the time three-fourths of the counties had been called Belknap had received 1,141 votes, or twelve votes more than enough to nominate. Many counties which had voted for Bradley and Pratt then began changing their votes to Belknap. Just before the roll call was completed Judge Pratt withdrew his name in a speech in which he referred in previous statement that he was not a candidate only to be interrupted by a delegate who tauntingly cried:

"You've beat now."

As soon as the issues which divided the convention had died down Bradley turned to the point whence the taunt had come and shouted:

"I don't know who you are and I don't care, but you are a liar."

The nomination of Belknap was then made unanimous. After a speech of acceptance an adjournment was taken and the rest of the ticket completed at the night session.

POLITICS IN MADISON COUNTY.

Democrats Believe They Have a Good Chance to Elect Their Assembly Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—Madison County Democrats feel that they have more than a fair chance to win out this Fall. Numerically the Republicans have far more than the necessary number of votes to succeed, but because of internal troubles there may be said to be no Republican Party in Madison County. Last Fall Avery M. Hoadley, Republican, was elected over Daniel S. Webber, Democrat, by a vote of 6,316, which was a majority of over 2,000 over Webber's vote. Hoadley's vote was less than McKinley's in 1900 and 100 below that of Odell in 1902.

On Monday the Republican County Convention nominated Robert F. Fish of Oneida for the Assembly. Mr. Fish was the nominee two years ago and did good work for his party, but was defeated by Mr. Hoadley of Earlville. The independent vote in Madison has become an important factor, as was shown in Mr. Hoadley's election, and it is believed that the candidate who can secure the Independents will surely win out.

Everything points to the choice of A. P. Wilcox of Brookville by the Democrats. Mr. Wilcox's fealty to the Democratic Party is unquestioned, and his popularity and commercial standing strengthen his candidacy.

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Pleated, Tan linen, pedestrian skirts. Lengths 37 to 40 inches.
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Cheviot.....8.50
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Mohair.....6.50 7.50
White Linen.....5.50 8.50
A large stock of walking skirts in extra sizes.
Bathing Suits.
4.25 5.00 7.00
Bathing Shoes, Caps, etc.
Twenty-third Street.

KENNEDY'S STORE
12 CORTLANDT ST.
2.00 and 2.50 Negligee Shirts at 1.25.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

Tells Senator Lodge He Hopes for Early Action.

Extra Session of Congress to be Called Nov. 9 for Cuban Measures—Senate Committee Now at Work on Financial Bill.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 16.—President Roosevelt expressed to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts to-day his desire that early action regarding financial legislation should be taken by Congress along the lines of his recent messages and speeches, and he hopes action will be initiated at the extra session of Congress, which he will call on Monday, Nov. 9.

Senator Lodge arrived here this morning about 10 o'clock and passed the day with the President at Sagamore Hill. He is a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, which is to begin its sessions in London early in September. Before sailing for England to-morrow on the steamer Cedric he came to Oyster Bay to consider with the President, among other things, the work of the commission. He left at 8 o'clock this evening for New York.

Before his departure Senator Lodge gave to The Associated Press a statement concerning his conference with the President. In this statement the President's hopes regarding the financial legislation are reflected.

"We discussed," said Senator Lodge, "a variety of topics, including the work of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, which is to begin in London early in September.

"Yes," the Senator continued, in response to an inquiry whether he had discussed with President Roosevelt the proposed extra session of Congress, "we considered it at some length.

"You know, of course, that an extra session is to be called to meet on Monday, Nov. 9, immediately following the Fall elections. The session will be called primarily for the purpose of enacting legislation approving the Cuban treaty which was ratified by the Senate last Spring. The President hopes, however, as I do, that we shall be able to take up for early consideration financial legislation along the lines of his messages and speeches since he became President. In this legislation the President takes the deepest interest."

"Did you discuss with the President any specific financial measure?"

"No, not at all. No specific bill was under consideration. The preparation of a measure of the kind is the work of Congress itself. It was understood when the Senate adjourned last Spring that the Committee on Finance would prepare a remedial financial measure during the recess. The committee now is engaged on that work. I assume that the Committee on Banking and Currency also will take up the subject, but I am not informed whether it is the intent of that committee to begin the consideration of the subject before the extra session shall convene.

"As I noted, the President is deeply interested in this proposed legislation, and it is his hope and desire that early action may be taken by Congress to remedy existing financial conditions."

A committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, consisting of C. A. Wilson of Phillipsburg, N. J.; Deputy Grand Master of the Order; J. Spotts, and George Nieser of Harrisburg, Penn., and J. Coots of Jersey City, personally extended to President Roosevelt, this afternoon, an invitation to attend the district convention of the order, to be held at Reading, Penn., Aug. 20. The committee will be attended by representatives of all the lodges of the order in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and contiguous States.

President Roosevelt, who was made an honorary member of the brotherhood last May in Chattanooga, expressed regret at his inability to accept the invitation on account of previous engagements at that time.

MOORISH SULTAN'S LETTER.

Abdullah Abd-Al-Aziz Sends Greeting to President Roosevelt.

The following letter from the Sultan of Morocco has been presented to President Roosevelt:

"To the Honored President of the Great American Nation:

"May God keep him in peaceful preservation.

"In the Name of God, the Merciful and Everlasting.

"Life and Strength are the outcome of God's Great Love.

"From the Servant of his Great and Mighty God, the Great and Powerful Vanquisher, the Faithful, the Son of the Faithful, may God encircle him with the splendor of His Greatness, keep him victorious, and extend unto him greatness.

"To the great, Towering and Exalted in his position of splendor and Glory, First Among the Great and Noble, the President of the Great American Nation. The Mirror of greatness, possessor of its Highest Position, FREDODORE ROOSEVELT.

"After saluting and thanking the Great and Almighty God, Unique and Unequalled in greatness and fullness, and honor and after showering upon Thee and upon Thy Great and Exalted Position, as that which Thou art worthy of, in unspoken words, we may state that there came before Our Noble Presence, your Wise Messenger, James W. Langerman, The Chevalier who came unto us, to have us appoint One who represent us in the dedication and opening of the Exposition which Your Great Government, graciously purposed and consented to open in the coming Year, 1904, if it pleases the Mighty God. He has rendered unto us, what you have privileged him to speak before us, and of the love which you bear towards us, and towards Our Esteemed Government and of your sincere desire to renew the bonds of friendship, and to extend mutual communications.

"We welcomed Him with Exultation, and received Him unto our Gracious Presence, and looked after Him with the interest due to the explanations. He bore in the Message He brought unto Our Noble Self from Thee, as also due to Thy Noble and Humane Actions, through which he is entitled to handle the reins of important affairs which includes His Great Knowledge and deep perception of the affairs of Our Moorish Government.

"And we have appointed Him to represent Our Noble Self at the Beautiful Exhibition in due time if it pleases the Mighty God.

"In regard to what you extend unto us from the signs of love, honor and reliance, We Ourselves, wish and desire, with the hope of extending to strengthen and fasten the ties of friendship, here and there, the same as ever was unto us, and unto Our Great Government and Nation.

"The Unexcelled Benefits of God, the Almighty, may preserve you in the fullness of happiness, and in continual joy.

"Signed and Sealed in our Sacred Presence this 19th day of Ramaden, corresponding to the 17th of December 1902, of the Christian Era.

"ABDULLAH, ABD-AL-AZIZ,
"Sultan of Morocco.
"BEN EL-HASSAN,
"Sultan's Father.
"BEN MOHAMMED,
"Sultan's Grandfather.

"And its waves health springs from the Messengers of God, the Lions in their dens (our kin)."
(Seal of Sultan.)

MRS. POILLON'S ALLEGATION.

Complaint of Breach of Promise Against W. G. Brokaw Filed.

The complaint of Mrs. Katharine Poillon in her suit to recover $200,000 damages from William Gould Brokaw for an alleged breach of promise of marriage was, under an order of the Supreme Court obtained by Brokaw's counsel, filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. The details have already been published.

Mrs. Poillon avers that in March, 1900, Brokaw promised to marry her and called her by endearing and affectionate names, and made her costly presents. He first promised to marry her in March, 1902, and in expectation of their approaching wedding she says she expended several thousand dollars in the purchase of her trousseau, but on April 7 last he declined to carry out his promise.

Brokaw was compelled to file his original answer on Sept. 29, 1902, on the motion of Mrs. Poillon, and in it he denied all her allegations except that he had made her presents and spent money on her.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB IS ILL.

Left His Home July 3 in Search of Rest and Has Not Returned—A Doctor with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation has not been seen for several days, and as his absence has begun to occasion remark it is explained that he is ill and has gone away for a rest.

At the home of Mrs. Mary E. Kinsey, mother of Mrs. Schwab, it is said that July 3 was the date of Mr. Schwab's departure. His wife joined him later. It is said that Dr. M. R. Ward of this city is with Mr. Schwab.

Mr. Schwab is said to be no better than he was when he went away, and will not, it is stated, be home before next week.

CATSKILLS SUMMER HOTEL BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Guests Escape in Their Night Clothes, Some by a Narrow Margin—New York Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE HILLS, N. Y., July 16.—The Mountain Inn was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire, which was caused by defective insulation of an electric wire, was discovered in the parlor of the hotel shortly after midnight.

About 130 people were asleep in their rooms when the alarm was given, and when they were awakened the majority of them immediately rushed to the street, not taking time to dress. The night was very cold and the escaping guests, who were clad only in their night robes, suffered considerable hardship.

Within three hours after the fire was discovered the hotel was burned to the ground. Everything belonging to the hotel was destroyed, as well as the greater part of the baggage belonging to the guests.

Some heroic rescues were made and several of the panic-stricken guests had narrow escapes, but no lives were lost. It is impossible to ascertain the loss, but it will exceed $75,000.

Mrs. Edward Hecht, Miss Hattie Fuld, Mrs. M. Morrison, J. Speiro and Philip Kaufman of New York are among the heaviest losers. Mrs. Julius Siegel of New York saved her trunks, but lost $3,000 worth of jewelry.

Among the other New Yorkers stopping at the hotel were W. F. Johnson and wife, A. R. Rosenbaum and wife, Rose Rosenbaum, Mrs. J. Segues, Miss T. Theyer, Mrs. A. Worms and family, A. Fischlowitz and wife, Jonas Green, Capt. John Harris, and Miss Harris.

The sufferers are quartered in the neighboring houses to-day.

HE FAVORS THE NIGHTSTICK.

What Acting Police Commissioner Ebstein Says—His Idea of a Blouse.

Acting Police Commissioner Ebstein was told yesterday that it had been rumored in the department that the nightstick was to be restored.

"I can't say that the nightstick will be brought back at once," said Mr. Ebstein, "but I think Commissioner Greene will have something to say on the subject when he returns. I always approved of the nightstick, and so did the other Deputy Commissioners. I was in Europe when the order went out abolishing it, or I would have made an effort to have the men keep the nightstick."

Mr. Ebstein was asked if he favored a new Summer uniform for patrolmen.

"Yes," he said, "I would like the policemen to wear a blouse that has more of a military effect than those now worn. I am not in favor of their wearing a blouse that would flap in the wind or make them look ridiculous; that is not necessary. One could be made that would give them a smarter look, and I think it would be a good addition to the regular uniform."

BOY A SUICIDE AT FIFTEEN.

Brooklyn Lad Drank Acid in Churchyard Near His Home.

Leopold Yeutsel, Jr., a fifteen-year-old boy living at 61 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide early yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid. Shortly after daybreak a young woman found his body in the yard of the Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church, near his home. At its side was a small vial that had contained acid and the boy's life were burned.

It is not known what reason young Yeutsel had for ending his life. Since he left school a few months ago he had been employed as a typewriter in an office in Manhattan. He was of cheerful disposition and a regular attendant at Sunday school in the church in front of which he was found dead.

JUSTICE MUST PAY COSTS.

Persons He Convicted Will Recover Fines and Charges Because of Court's Error.

PATERSON, N. J., July 16.—Judge Scott this morning set aside the conviction of Benjamin Schwander and Emilie Hay, who on June 29 last were fined by Justice of the Peace Fletcher of North Haledon, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

In sentencing the two persons Justice Fletcher failed to state on what charge they were convicted, as required by law. Judge Scott this morning ordered the costs of court charged to Justice Fletcher, and issued orders for the return of $5 fines and costs to the convicted persons.

CENTRAL SUES FOR LAND.

Railroad Goes to Court to Get Additional Ground for Change of Roadbed at Garrison's.

WHITE PLAINS, July 16.—Stuyvesant Fish is being sued by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad under the Condemnation act for a strip of land at Garrisons owned by him and wanted by the railroad to permit of changes in its roadbed. The company claims it is absolutely needful that it should have the land so as to change its roadbed and avoid another Garrisons disaster. The railroad claims its roadbed cannot be made absolutely safe where it now is, and that although it has used hundreds of carloads of rock to hold up its tracks at that point, the work has to be done over and over again.

Both sides called experts, the plaintiffs to show the land was needed and the defense to show that the roadbed could be made safe in its present location. Justice Keogh this afternoon reserved decision.

OPPOSES PARDON OF MILLER.

District Attorney Clarke of Kings Writes Positive Letter to Gov. Odell.

The application for a pardon for William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate made by District Attorney Jerome will encounter considerable opposition from John W. Clarke, the District Attorney who convicted Miller's prosecution.

Mr. Clarke said yesterday that he was just as strong in his opposition to the pardon of Miller as ever, and that he could see no reason for changing the position he took before the Ammon trial. He has written a long letter to Gov. Odell in the matter. In his letter Mr. Clarke said:

"It will be urged that Miller should receive consideration for the testimony in the case of the People vs. Ammon. While the conviction of Ammon was a gratifying result, it must be remembered that it was equally gratifying to Miller to punish the man who stole a great amount of money from him. It was the case of the swindler being swindled, and Miller's testimony was the natural revenge following Ammon's perfidy. Reduced to simple form, it is claimed that because Miller has aided in convicting one who stole part of the money that Miller has previously stolen, this should satisfy Miller's sentence.

"I do not believe such considerations will or should lead to a disturbance of Miller's sentence."

Elizabeth's Controller Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—Albert B. Carlton, who for more than twenty years has been Controller of Elizabeth, N. J., has resigned, and will become a resident of this city. Mr. Carlton is Third Vice President of the Public Service Corporation, and a Director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and the Federal Trust Company, both of this city.

TRANSIT BOARD LIMITS SALE OF A FRANCHISE

Veto Power to City Placed in Contract for a Tunnel.

Other Changes Made—Connection of Subway Line and Elevated Approved—Damages in Park Avenue.

During the consideration of the proposed franchise to the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company for a tunnel under the North River, connecting Jersey City with Manhattan at Courtlandt Street, by the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday, Mayor Low took a determined stand against permitting the sale of the property by the company, when the franchise is granted, except with the approval of the Board of Estimate and of the Board of Aldermen, as well as of the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

"Matters of this kind are of the most vital interest to the people," declared the Mayor, "and properties of this sort should not be sold or leased without the full consent of the city's proper officials. The city should have something to say in this matter, as it has in the Pennsylvania tunnel, and in the event of like action by the Interborough Company.

"Few of the transportation companies to-day are controlled by their original owners. A case in point is, that of the Metropolitan Street Railway, which, with the Union Railway and the Third Avenue, has passed into the control of the Interurban Company, of the details of which we know nothing. A case still more in point is the passing of the Brooklyn City Railway, a most prosperous corporation, first into the hands of the Brooklyn Heights Company, which operated less than a half-mile of road, and then into the hands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, a corporation with more capital stock than capital."

An amendment to the franchise to carry out the Mayor's idea was decided upon, and several other suggestions also were adopted. The matter came up on the report of a committee, which recommended the granting of the franchise according to the terms of Messrs. Jaques, Miller & Theyer. The financial terms of the agreement have been substantially stated heretofore.

Clauses of the contract were amended so that the trolley system in the tunnel cannot be extended without the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and that the railroad shall be diligently and skillfully operated with due regard to the convenience of the traveling public. The Mayor also secured the insertion of a clause giving the Rapid Transit Commissioners the absolute right to order, from time to time, such an increase of service and such an improvement of accommodations as it, in its judgment, may deem proper.

Appeals from such decisions on the part of the board may be taken by the tunnel company to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, the decision of this tribunal to be binding on both parties, but on any such appeal the burden of proof must rest with the tunnel company if the reasonableness of the order of the board be brought into question.

It was determined to amend the proposed contract so as to include all these items, and then to bring the amended contract before the next meeting, so that it can be approved at that time.

Among the other matters of the day included the granting of permits to the Interborough Company to connect the Third Avenue elevated road with the Bronx portion of the subway, subject to the consent of the Mayor, of the Board of Aldermen, and of a majority of the property owners along the line, August Belmont, President of the Interborough Company, offered one fare for the entire length of the line, elevated and subway, from Bronx Park to the City Hall or Battery.

A permit also was granted to enable the same company to construct a branch from the west side of the subway to the Fort Lee ferryhouse, the line to run over Manhattan Bridge.

Edward M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, counsel for the commission, presented a written opinion to the board to the effect that John B. McDonald, contractor on the subway, is responsible for all the damage done along the line of the work. This was in reply to the contention made by Mr. McDonald at the last meeting that the city was responsible for the damage caused by the caving in on Park Avenue.

The board passed upon the requisitions of Contractor McDonald for the subway work during June, the amount being $491,000, much below the normal.

A request was submitted to the board, in the interests of the John Wanamaker store, to the effect that an arcade be constructed through the basement of the new store from the Eighth Street Station on the rapid transit subway, down Fourth Avenue, through to Broadway. It was intended to connect the store with a passageway, but the store management now desires to have it in the form of an arcade running through to Broadway. The matter will be considered at a later meeting.

CHURCH PUT UNDER A BAN.

Seceding Greek Congregation of Passaic Not Recognized by Bishop O'Connor.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 16.—Bishop J. J. O'Connor of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark has placed a ban upon the Greek Rite Catholic Church of this city known as Sts. Peter and Paul's. He declares that its pastor and congregation do not come under his jurisdiction.

The congregation broke away a year ago from St. Michael's Greek Church, which is recognized by the Bishop, because of social and business differences. Attached to the parent church is the Society of St. Michael the Archangel, a benevolent organization which pays a death benefit of $600 upon death. Many members of the new church are members of the society.

At a meeting of the society on Tuesday night it was found that the constitution required all members to be in good standing in the Catholic Church. The majority raised the point that the members of the seceding congregation who were in the society were not in good standing, and it was moved to expel them. To make sure of the ground the officers of the society appealed to Bishop O'Connor for a ruling, and the Bishop replied that the church, not being under his jurisdiction, is not acknowledged as a church.

The pastor, Father Zoloain, the rector of the new church, when told to-night of the ruling of the Bishop, refused to discuss the matter beyond saying that the church still considered itself Catholic. He will probably appeal to the Archbishop or to the Papal Delegate at Washington.

ABNER McKINLEY VERY ILL.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 16.—Abner McKinley is reported dangerously ill at Somerset with paralysis.

Benevolent Legion Elections.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 16.—The Catholic Benevolent Legion of New York State, in session here to-day, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Roderick J. Kennedy; Vice President—Sebastian Stock; Secretary—Thomas B. Lee; Treasurer—Peter G. Schakers; Orator—James Berks; Spiritual Director—Rev. Thomas B. Fitzgerald; Marshal—Edward Hartney; Guard—Adam Gehn. It was voted to hold the session next year in Albany during July.

Chicago Automobilists' Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Automobile Club filed a bill to-day asking for an injunction restraining the Board of South Park Commissioners from enforcing the ordinance requiring the placing of numbers on automobiles. In the meantime members are courting an arrest by which to make a test case. They say the ordinance is unconstitutional and that arrests would lay the city liable to damage suits.

To-morrow

A striking feature of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be an unusually interesting article by ELIZA GAMAN DeWOLF and essayist, in review of JAMES LANE ALLEN'S new novel, "The Mettle of the Pasture." A second article on BERNARD LAZARE'S remarkable book, "Anti-Semitism," will follow the author in his speculations concerning the origin of the Jews. An interesting article by the Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK will treat of the recently published "Autobiography of Joseph Cook," while there will be reviews of FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD'S "Life and Letters of Charles Butler," and SIDNEY L. GULICK'S "Evolution of the Japanese," and the usual lists of new fiction, the latest novels, a review of European letters for a whole year, and literary news from everywhere.—adv.

PATIENTS BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Lives Lost by Destruction of the Bonner Springs (Kan.) Sanitarium.

BONNER SPRINGS, Kan., July 16.—Four persons lost their lives in a fire early this morning which destroyed the Bonner Springs Sanitarium. The dead are: Capt. J. A. McClure, Junction City, Kan., a former attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad; Miss Janie Campbell, patient, Iola, Kan.; Mrs. A. A. Cook, patient, Lawrence, Kan., and Dr. A. E. Rogers, steward.

Dr. Rogers lost his life in an attempt to save a woman patient. There were thirty inmates in the building, but all escaped except the four above named. Loss, $20,000.

MRS. FAIR'S BROTHER HURT.

Meets with Automobile Accident Like That Which Killed His Sister in France.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 16.—Fredrick Nelson of New Market, a brother of Mrs. Charles Fair, who was killed in an automobile accident abroad, had a narrow escape from a similar death to-day.

Nelson and Nat Titsworth of Bound Brook were returning in an automobile from the seashore, when, at Weston's Mills near this city, the brake could not be operated. The machine was going down hill at the time and its speed became terrific. At the foot of the hill it left the road and crashed into a tree. The two men were pitched out and lay helpless on the ground until farmers in the neighborhood went to their assistance. Both were badly bruised and shaken up. The automobile was demolished by the collision and Nelson and Titsworth were brought to this city in a farmer's wagon.

AMERICANS IN RUSSIAN JAIL.

Three Americans Locked Up at Vladivostok for Alleged Sealing Appeal for Aid.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., July 15.—George McCamish, who is in a Russian prison at Vladivostok, writes to his relatives in this city appealing for help. Although the letter was mailed six weeks ago, it has just reached here. McCamish and two other Americans sailed from Yokohama, with permission from the Government of Japan to hunt fur animals in the Kurrie Islands. They were caught in a gale and swept toward the Russian islands, where they eventually went ashore to get water and other supplies.

The Russians suspected them of sealing and threw them into jail. There they have since remained, half starved and shut off from any appeal to the representative of their Government, doomed to long terms of imprisonment. An effort will be made to have the authorities at Washington act in the matter.

MINE VEIN CAVES IN.

Catholic Church Damaged and Crevasse Opens in Street at Rendham, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 16.—The beautiful new Catholic Church of St. Lawrence O'Toole, at Rendham, near here, was badly damaged by a cave-in of the top vein at Jermyn, No. 2 Mine, to-day. There is a big crack in the masonry, reaching from the foundation diagonally across the end nearly to the roof. The church was dedicated about one year ago. Much private property has been damaged in the neighborhood, also. The residents of Rendham were awakened between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning by the creaking timbers of their houses that were rapidly settling to the new level made by the cave-in. In one place a deep crevasse extends for half a mile, and a long section of one of the principal streets is rendered unsafe for travel by great breaks running lengthwise and extending down to a depth of twelve or fifteen feet.

Four miners were caught in the cave-in at the No. 2 mine. One of them is seriously injured and the others only slightly hurt. A rescuing party of thirty-six men searched for two or three hours for the men before finding them. There are rumors that other miners are still in the workings, but this is not credited by the mine officials.

STRANGLER KNAPP CONVICTED.

Hamilton's Human Fiend Must Go to the Electric Chair.

HAMILTON, Ohio, July 16.—Alfred X. Knapp was convicted of murder in the first degree for the murder of his wife, Hannah Goddard Knapp, by Judge Belden's jury here to-day. The verdict was reached at 7:30 o'clock, the jury having been out since five o'clock last night. To the surprise of everybody, there was no recommendation of mercy, and Knapp must go to the electric chair.

Knapp confessed to five murders. His victims were as follows:

Emma Littlemann, killed in lumber yard at Cincinnati, June 21, 1894.

May Eckert, murdered in room on Walnut street, Cincinnati, Aug. 7, 1894.

Jennie Knapp, thrown into canal at Liberty Street, Cincinnati, Aug. 7, 1894.

Ida Gebhard, strangled at Indianapolis in July, 1895.

Hannah Knapp, murdered at Hamilton, Dec. 22, 1902.

Knapp has spent two-thirds of his life in prison, but for the five murders to which he confessed he had gone unsuspected until a few unguarded words he let drop set the law upon him.

For years he had been a strangler, he admitted, pouncing upon innocent children and choking them to death. He was twice in State prison for fiendish assaults upon women.

Insanity was the only defense made by his relatives and attorneys. All of his victims were strangled.

TYPHOID AT ITHACA.

Dr. Soper Says There Is No Danger of Epidemic—Five Cases.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16.—When asked to-day if the City of Ithaca was on the eve of a second typhoid epidemic, Dr. George A. Soper of the State Health Department said:

"There is no typhoid epidemic in Ithaca now; none is imminent. It is true there are five cases in the city, though this is probably no more than Ithaca has had in other Summers. Most of the cases have been running for more than three weeks. There is absolutely nothing new, nothing in the least startling."

GUARDIAN TRUST OFFER OFF.

Eastern Trust Withdraws Proposal to Buy Assets and Good-Will.

It was learned yesterday that the offer recently made by the Eastern Trust Company of this city of $1,010,000 cash for the good-will and assets of the Guardian Trust Company has been withdrawn.

It is understood that the Guardian Trust Company had refused the offer because of a disagreement as to the arrangement of details.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

5:10 A. M.—220 East Second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:40 A. M.—Pier 61, East River; Street Cleaning Department; no damage.

9:30 A. M.—137 Norfolk Street; Moses Luskowitz; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—100 St. Nicholas Avenue; L. Lipson; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—563 Park Avenue; J. Vance; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—519 Courtlandt Avenue; T. Morello; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—339 East Fifty-ninth Street; C. Doyle; damage, $400.

7:10 P. M.—270 Eldridge Street; Samuel Burkowits; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—353 East One Hundredth Street; G. Samanto; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—512 Courtlandt Avenue; John Morror; damage, $900.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., July 16.—One-sixth of the business portion of this city has been destroyed by fire with loss of more than $100,000. A bonfire started by boys is believed to have caused the blaze.

MISSING MAN TELEGRAPHS

Complications in Mysterious Absence of John L. Russell.

Wife Says She Received Dispatch from Texas—Thinks Husband's Friend Responsible for His Actions.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of John L. Russell, Secretary and Treasurer of the Journeay & Burnham Company of Brooklyn is developing complications. A confusion of theories as to the cause for his strange absence exists among his friends and relatives and no one appears to have a very clear idea as to just what has happened to him. Mrs. Russell, wife of the missing man, has several rather interesting and somewhat mysterious notions as to the matter. Two telegrams received yesterday added to the perplexity of those interested.

One of the dispatches was received by Mrs. Russell at her home, 100 Lincoln Place, last evening. According to her, it read as follows:

Am in Texas. Will be home Monday. JOHN.

Mrs. Russell said that she had given the telegram to "a man who would investigate it." She had not noticed, she said, where the dispatch had been sent from.

"Was it from Texas?" she was asked.

"I don't know; I didn't look," she replied.

Mrs. Russell said that she did not know whether the telegram was from her husband or not. She didn't know exactly what to think of it.

"But whether it is or is not from him," she added, "I feel sure that he will be back again soon. There is something very mysterious in all this, and I can't understand it. But I shall learn the truth. I am sure that my husband is not absent of his own free will. It may be that he was taken ill and wandered on board some steamer which has taken him away, but I have another theory. It is that he is being kept from me by some one who desires to do me an injury.

"I know a man, an old friend of Mr. Russell's, who I think knows where my husband is. He will not tell me, however. I saw him and asked him to act the part of a man and place me in communication with my husband, but I got no satisfaction from him. No, I will not divulge this man's name; at least not now. But if I find that he is responsible I will say some interesting things.

"I do not say that my husband is being kept actually a prisoner, but he is being kept away just the same. When I saw my husband last I spoke of the mercy and he believed my husband was safe and that I had better stop making a fuss about it and not talk to the newspapers. I shall keep after this man, and those who are working with me to find my husband will also keep at it.

"If, as you believe, this man is keeping your husband away, what do you suppose is his motive?" was asked.

"That is a strange part of the matter," was the reply. "I can't say what his motives are."

The other telegram mentioned was received yesterday by a member of the Journeay & Burnham Company. When Hugh Boyd, President of the company, was questioned about this last night he declined to discuss the matter.

"Did you receive a telegram from Mr. Russell to-day?" he was asked.

"We received a telegram," he replied, "but you will have to excuse me from talking about the matter. It would be better to let it drop."

HAMPTON NEGRO CONFERENCE.

"The Negro in Business," the Subject of an Interesting Address—Colored Working Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 16.—The Hampton Negro Conference at its second day's session took up this morning the subject of education where it was last night when Mr. W. T. B. Williams had finished his valuable and comprehensive report on rural schools.

The subject was conceded by the whole conference to be of the greatest importance, especially in view of the apparent falling off on the part of local school boards since the adoption of the new State Constitutions.

Mr. Williams's report was discussed by Prof. J. H. Johnson of the Petersburg Industrial Institute, Dr. J. O. Spencer of Morgan College, Baltimore; Dr. D. J. Sanders of Biddie University, Prof. J. M. Colson of the Virginia Collegiate Institute, and others.

"The Negro in Business" was the subject of an address of W. P. Pettiford, who as President of a savings bank in Birmingham, Ala., has had unusual opportunities for the observation of the spread of business enterprises among the colored people. He was followed by the Rev. J. E. Mooreland of Washington, D. C., who presented the report of the Committee on Religion and Ethics, under which head were considered the tendency of the times in regard to religious worship, the relation of the habits of intemperance and other allied subjects.

In the evening Mrs. Fannie Barrie Williams of Chicago, who has devoted herself to the cause of the colored working girls of that city, spoke on the problem of employment for colored women, illustrating the obstacles which such women encounter and pointing out the means for overcoming some of them.

HOT ASPHALT IN CHILD'S FACE.

Brooklyn Girl Badly Burned by a Street Workman.

Rosamond Gumpert, an exceptionally beautiful nine-year-old girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Gumpert of 102 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, whose face has adorned several calendars and other publications, met with a peculiar accident yesterday which will probably result in her permanent disfigurement.

As the little girl was crossing St. Mark's Avenue she paused in front of a workman engaged in repairing the roadway. Just as she crossed the man's path he threw a shovelful of hot asphalt, intending to spread it in the roadway. The hot mass struck the child in the head, burning her hair, neck, arms, and hands seriously. She was attended by a passing physician and taken to her home.

Plans of New City College President.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 16.—John H. Finley, President-elect of the College of the City of New York, left Princeton this morning and will be away all Summer. He will spend a short time in New York in the interests of his college and later will go to Chicago, where he will engage in some literary work for an Eastern publishing house. He will return East the latter part of August to make preparations for the opening of the new college year on Sept. 29.

Aids Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals removes the distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling. Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

Simpson Crawford Co.

This Is the GREATEST ECONOMY TIME of the Year.

Summertime! But the store is busy. There is no other period of the year when we can buy so cheap—nor you. Dull days for manufacturers and idle days for jobbers and importers make merchandising an easy task here. We do not need to hunt for things to sell underprice; they find us. We are deluged with splendid offerings where savings reach half or more; often double. This Friday list is expressive of trade conditions. It is, indeed, the greatest economy time of the year.

Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing

GREATLY UNDERPRICED.

We fit men to clothes. It is a part of our business—and we do it perfectly. Sometimes certain conditions help the clothes to fit the pocketbook; this is one of them.

It is a sale that concerns most everything men need for Summer. Some things for boys, too.

Details are brief—but emphatic!

Men's Flannel Suits: Choice of five hundred Men's Flannel two-piece Suits; coats are light and cool, unlined; trousers have belt loops. Numerous pretty designs in dark, medium and light colors; worth up to $10.00, at..... $6.50

Men's Outing Suits: Men's finest Outing Suits at $15, $18 and..... $20.00

Men's Serge Coats: Men's blue and black all worsted Serge Coats, absolutely fast colors, all sizes, very special at..... $2.95

Men's Alpaca Coats: Men's Black Alpaca Coats, $2.95 and..... $1.95

Men's Crash Suits: Men's Crash and Linen Suits, $3.75 and..... $5.00

Linen Trousers: Men's Linen Trousers, $2.50 and..... $1.50

Men's Hats: All our $3.00 Straws at..... $1.50. All our $2.00 Straws at..... $1.00

Boys' Blouses: Boys' Blouses and Waists, an exceptional assortment of pretty styles, 75c. value, at..... 45

Boys' Wash Suits: Boy's Wash Suits, the $2.75 kind, at..... $1.95

Boys' Serge Suits: Boys' Blue Serge Suits, sizes 14 to 20 years..... $10.00

Boys' Wash Trousers: Boys' Wash Trousers..... 25

Boys' Hats: All our $1.00 Straws at..... 50

SECOND FLOOR.

Men's Wash Ties, 5c — One thousand dozen men's washable square and pointed end Bat-Wing Scarfs, in a large variety of handsome colorings; absolutely washable; also plain whites; made of good serviceable madras and cheviots; usual price 12½c.; on sale at..... 5

Men's Neckwear, 18c. — Men's pure dye black silk Four-in-Hands, reversible, 48 inches long, exceptionally good quality, suitable to wear with all sorts of negligees, and particularly well adapted to the low turnover collars; 3 for 50c.; each..... 18

FIRST FLOOR.

Silks at 25c. Yard, Worth Up to $1.00.

The end of the "short ends" of Silks brings a hurry-away price—25c. yard. Dollar silks form no small part of the collection. Some are printed, some are fancy, some are plaids. All are worthy—and there'll be no more of them this season.

FIRST FLOOR.

Linen Handkerchiefs. — Clearing a lot of about five hundred dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, hemstitched embroidered, scalloped edge, etc. Included are all the odd ones, discontinued patterns, also some which have become soiled from counter display. Splendid values for to-day.

5c. each, worth up to..... 12½
10c. each, worth up to..... 20
17c. each, worth up to..... 30

FIRST FLOOR.

Misses' Sample Dresses. — The charm lies in their simplicity and exclusiveness. Your neighbor won't have one just like you. Materials are dimities, dotted and plain muslin, very sheer, and in daintiest of colorings. Waists and skirts elaborately trimmed with broad and narrow laces. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

Choose at $6.85.

Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts of Scotch Tweed, inp pockets, graduated box plait, custom tailored; 36 to 40-in. Choose at..... $8.75

Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts, of Men's Suitings and solid colors, all-wool materials; full flare from knee; 36 to 40 inches. Choose at..... $4.85

THIRD FLOOR.

Embroidered Batiste Flouncings. — Three thousand yards of finest St. Gall Batiste Flouncings, 45 inches wide, beautiful effects in all Ecru, White and Ecru and Black and Ecru; the season's choicest designs, and ample collection of one of New York's largest importers. The actual values are from $2.00 to $3.50; for to-day, choice at, yard..... $1.25

Galloons and Bands to match, yard, 15c. and..... 25

FIRST FLOOR.

Splendid White Goods. — Two hundred and fifty pieces lace open work white Goods, daintiest of fabrics for Summer Dresses, value 15c. yard, at..... 10

White French Organdies, extra wide; White Dotted Swisses, fancy Madras Cloth, Persian Lawns and White Corded Piques at, yard..... 25

FIRST FLOOR.

Women's Shirt Waists. — Fifty dozen women's Light-weight Madras, with colored dots, front of shoulder plaits, wide plait down front, with large pearl buttons..... 95

Women's Black Lawn Waists, fine sheer quality, front hemstitched, shoulder box plait, two plaits down centre of front, also hemstitched tucked back..... $1.65

SECOND FLOOR.

Sale of Wash Goods. — Silk Mull, 31 inches wide, in cream, lavender, light blue, pink, green, tan, nile, cardinal and yellow; 39c quality, special at, yard..... 25

Mercerized Chambray, the 25c. quality, at, yard..... 12½

Madras, 36 inches wide, in stripes, checks, dots and neat figures, the 25c. quality, at, yard..... 12½

Mercerized Novelties, in white and tan grounds with colored dots, 39c. quality, at, yard..... 25

Lawns, Swisses, Dimities and Batistes, in light and dark colors, 15c. quality, at, yard..... 12½

FIRST FLOOR.

Muslin Underwear. — Corset Covers and Drawers, made of fine cambric. The Corset Covers have round neck, French shape, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Drawers have full umbrella ruffles, hemstitched and lace trimmed; value 50c., at..... 39

Corset Covers of fine Nainsook, round necks and French shapes, made with drawing string, trimmed with Shaeye and torchon laces and ribbon-run beading; value $1.00, at..... 60

Drawers of fine cambric and nainsook, with full umbrella ruffle of lawn, tucked edge with fine Val. and Duchesse laces; value $1, at..... 85

SECOND FLOOR.

$1 for $2 Umbrellas. — Handles are of every conceivable style; many are imported ones covered with guaranteed Union Taffeta (silk and lisle); no material wears better. Paragon frames and Harvey steel rods. Cases to match covers.

Women's handles are both plain natural wood and fancy horns, pearl and silver effects; 26-in. size.

Men's are well-selected strong natural woods, in straight hooks and curved Prince of Wales shapes; 28-inch.

FIRST FLOOR, MAIN AISLE.

Women's Suits & Skirts. — Women's Pedestrienne Suits of Tweed, Cheviot and Mixed Mannish Materials; blouse and half-fitting coats with and without shoulder capes; seven and nine gore flare skirts, inverted pleat and habit back; selling regularly for $22.50 and $27.50; for to-day..... $12.75

Women's Shirt Waist Suits of fine

THE PRESIDENT WANTS FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

Tells Senator Lodge He Hopes for Early Action.

Extra Session of Congress to be Called Nov. 9 for Cuban Measures—Senate Committee Now at Work on Financial Bill.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 16.—President Roosevelt expressed to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts to-day his desire that early action regarding financial legislation should be taken by Congress along the lines of his recent messages and speeches, and he hopes action will be initiated at the extra session of Congress, which he will call on Monday, Nov. 9.

Senator Lodge arrived here this morning about 10 o'clock and passed the day with the President at Sagamore Hill. He is a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, which is to begin its sessions in London early in September. Before sailing for England to-morrow on the steamer Cedric he came to Oyster Bay to consider with the President, among other things, the work of the commission. He left at 6 o'clock this evening for New York.

Before his departure Senator Lodge gave to The Associated Press a statement concerning his conference with the President. In this statement the President's hopes regarding the financial legislation are reflected.

"We discussed," said Senator Lodge, "a variety of topics, including the work of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, which is to begin in London early in September.

"You," the Senator continued, in response to an inquiry whether he had discussed with President Roosevelt the proposed extra session of Congress, "we considered it at some length.

"You know, of course, that an extra session is to be called to meet on Monday, Nov. 9, immediately following the Fall elections. The session will be called primarily for the purpose of enacting legislation approving the Cuban treaty which was ratified by the Senate last Spring. The President hopes, however, as I do, that we shall be able to take up for early consideration financial legislation along the lines of his messages and speeches since he became President. In this legislation the President takes the deepest interest."

"Did you discuss with the President any specific financial measure?"

"No, not at all. No specific bill was under consideration. The preparation of a measure of that kind is the work of Congress itself. It was understood when the Senate adjourned last Spring that the Committee on Finance would prepare a financial measure during the recess. The committee now is engaged on that work. I assume that the House Committee on Banking and Currency also will take up the subject, but I am not informed whether it is the intent of that committee to begin the consideration of the subject before the extra session shall convene."

"As I noted, the President is deeply interested in this proposed legislation, and it is his hope and desire that early action may be taken by Congress to remedy existing financial conditions."

A committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, consisting of C. A. Wilson of Philipsburg, N. J., Deputy Grand Master of the Order; J. Spotts, and George Nieser of Harrisburg, Penn., and J. Coots of Jersey City, personally extended to President Roosevelt this afternoon an invitation to attend the district convention of the order, to be held at Reading, Penn., Aug. 20. The committee called at the cottage by request of the officers of all the lodges of the order in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and contiguous States.

President Roosevelt, who was made an honorary member of the brotherhood last year in Chattanooga, Tenn., declined on account of his inability to accept the invitation on account of previous engagements at that time.

MOORISH SULTAN'S LETTER.

Abdullah Abd-Al-Aziz Sends Greeting to President Roosevelt.

The following letter from the Sultan of Morocco has been presented to President Roosevelt:

"To the Honored President of the Great American Nation:

"May God keep him in peaceful preservation.

"In the Name of God, the Merciful and Everlasting.

"Life and Strength are the outcome of God's Great Love.

"From the Servant of His Great and Mighty God, the Great and Powerful Vanquisher, the Faithful, the Son of the Faithful, may God encircle him with the splendor of His Greatness, keep him victorious, and extend unto him success.

"To the great Loving and Exalted in his position of splendor and Glory, First Amongst the Great and Noble, the President of the Great American Nation, The Mirror of the greatness possessor of its Highest Position, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"After saluting and thanking the Great and Almighty God, Unique and Unequalled in greatness and fullness and honor, and after showering upon Thee and upon Thy Great and Exalted Position all that which may be due to Thee in imperishable words we may state that these came before Our Noble Presence, your Wise Messenger, James W. Langerman, The Chevalier, who came into us, to have us appoint One who will take part in the dedication and opening of the Exposition which your Great Government, graciously purposed and consented to open in the coming year, 1904. If it pleases the Mighty God. He has tendered unto us what you have privileged him to speak before us, and of the love which you bear towards us, and towards Our Esteemed Government, and of your sincere desire to renew the bonds of friendship, and to extend mutual communications.

"We welcomed him with Exultation, and received Him unto our Gracious Presence and looked after Him with the interest due to the explanations. He bore in the Message he brought unto Our Noble Self from Thee, also about the establishment and Humane Actions through which he is entitled to handle the reins of important affairs which includes His Great Knowledge and deep perception of the affairs of this Moorish Government.

"And we have appointed Him to represent Our Noble Self at the Beautiful Exposition in due time if it pleases the Mighty God.

"In regard to what you extend unto us [illegible] the ships of love, honor, and reliance. We Ourselves, with sincerity and with the hope of extending to strengthen and fasten the ties of friendship, here and there, the same as you wish unto us and unto Our Great Government and Nation.

"The Dweller [illegible] of God the Almighty, may preserve you in the fullness of happiness, and in continual Joy.

"Signed and Sealed in our Sacred Presence, this 30th day of Ramaden, corresponding to the 17th of December, 1902, of the Christian Era.

"ABDULLAH, ABD-AL-AZIZ,
"Sultan of Morocco.
"BEN EL-HASSAN,
"Sultan's Father.
"BEN MOHAMMED,
"Sultan's Grandfather.

"And He whose health springs from the Mercenary of God, the Lions in their dens [illegible]
(Seal of Sultan.)"

MRS. POILLON'S ALLEGATION.

Complaint of Breach of Promise Against W. G. Brokaw Filed.

The complaint of Mrs. Katharine Poillon in her suit to recover $250,000 damages from William Gould Brokaw for an alleged breach of promise of marriage was, under an order of the Supreme Court obtained by Brokaw's counsel filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. The details have already been published.

Mrs. Poillon avers that in March, 1902, Brokaw promised to marry her, and solicited her by endearing and affectionate names, and made her costly presents. He first promised to marry her in March, 1902, and in expectation of their approaching wedding she made expensive preparations, and declared to be the purchase of her trousseau, but on April 7 last he declined to carry out his promise.

Brokaw was compelled to file his original answer some days ago on the application of Mrs. Poillon, and in it he denied all the allegations, except that he had made her presents and spent money on her.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB IS ILL.

Left His Home July 13 in Search of Rest and Has Not Returned—A Doctor with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation has not been seen for several days, and as his absence has begun to occasion remark it is explained that he is ill and has gone away for a rest.

At the home of Mrs. Mary E. Kinsey, mother of Mrs. Schwab, it is said that July 3 was the date of Mr. Schwab's departure. His wife joined him later. It is said that Dr. M. B. Ward of this city is with Mr. Schwab.

Mr. Schwab is said to be no better than he was when he went away, and will not, it is stated, be home before next week.

CATSKILLS SUMMER HOTEL BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Guests Escape in Their Night Clothes, Some by a Narrow Margin—New York Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE HILL, N. Y., July 16.—The Mountain Inn was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire, which was caused by defective insulation of an electric wire, was discovered in the parlor of the hotel shortly after midnight.

About 120 people were asleep in their rooms when the alarm was given, and when they were awakened the majority of them immediately rushed to the street, not taking time to dress. The night was very cold and the escaping guests, who were clad only in their night robes, suffered considerable hardship.

Within three hours after the fire was discovered the hotel was burned to the ground. Everything belonging to the hotel was destroyed, as well as the greater part of the baggage belonging to the guests.

Some heroic rescues were made and several of the panic-stricken guests had narrow escapes, but no lives were lost. It is impossible to ascertain the loss, but it will exceed $75,000.

Mrs. Edward Hecht, Miss Hattie Fuld, Mrs. M. Morrison, J. Speiro, and Philip Morrison of New York are among the heaviest losers. Mrs. Julius Siegel of New York saved her trunks, but lost $3,000 worth of jewelry.

Among the other New Yorkers stopping at the hotel were W. F. Johnson and wife, A. S. Rosenbaum and wife, Rose Rosenbaum, Mrs. B. Jaques, Miss T. Thever, Mrs. Wozmas and family, A. Pischiowitz and wife, Jonas Green, Capt. John Harris, and Miss Harris.

The sufferers are quartered in the neighboring houses to-day.

HE FAVORS THE NIGHTSTICK.

What Acting Police Commissioner Ebstein Says—His Idea of a Blouse.

Acting Police Commissioner Ebstein was told yesterday that it had been rumored in the department that the nightstick was to be restored.

"I can't say that the nightstick will be brought back at once," said Mr. Ebstein, "but I think Commissioner Greene will have something to say on the subject when he returns. I always approved of the nightstick, and so did the other Deputy Commissioners. I was in Europe when the order went out abolishing it, or I would have made an effort to have the men keep the nightstick."

Mr. Ebstein was asked if he favored a new Summer uniform for patrolmen.

"Yes," he said. "I would like the policemen to wear a blouse that has more of a military effect than those now worn. I am not in favor of their wearing a blouse that would flap in the wind or make them look ridiculous; that is not necessary. One could be made that would give them a smarter look, and I think it would be a good addition to the regular uniform."

BOY A SUICIDE AT FIFTEEN.

Brooklyn Lad Drank Acid in Churchyard Near His Home.

Leopold Yentzel, Jr., a fifteen-year-old boy living at 61 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide early yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid. Shortly after daybreak a young woman found his body in the yard of the Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church, near his home. At its side was a small vial that had contained acid, and the boy's lips were burned.

It is not known what reason young Yentzel had for ending his life. Since he left school a few months ago he had been employed as a typewriter in an office in Manhattan. He was of cheerful disposition and a regular attendant at Sunday school in the church in front of which he was found dead.

JUSTICE MUST PAY COSTS.

Persons He Convicted Will Recover Fines and Charges Because of Court's Error.

PATERSON, N. J., July 16.—Judge Scott this morning set aside the conviction of Benjamin Schwander and Emilie Hay, who on June 20 last were fined by Justice of the Peace Fletcher of North Haledon, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

In sentencing the two persons Justice Fletcher failed to state on what charge they were convicted, as required by law. Judge Scott this morning ordered the costs of court charged to Justice Fletcher, and issued orders for the return of $5 fines and costs to the convicted persons.

CENTRAL SUES FOR LAND.

Railroad Goes to Court to Get Additional Ground for Change of Roadbed at Garrison's.

WHITE PLAINS, July 16.—Stuyvesant Fish is being sued by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad under the Condemnation act for a strip of land at Garrisons owned by him and wanted by the railroad to permit of changes in its roadbed. The company claims it is absolutely needful that it should have the land so as to change its roadbed and avoid another Garrisons disaster. The railroad claims its roadbed cannot be made absolutely safe where it now is, and that although it has used hundreds of carloads of rock to hold up its tracks at that point, the work has to be done over and over again.

Both sides called experts, the plaintiffs to show the land was needed and the defense to show that the roadbed could be safe in its present location. Justice Keogh this afternoon reserved decision.

OPPOSES PARDON OF MILLER.

District Attorney Clarke of Kings Writes Positive Letter to Gov. Odell.

The application for a pardon for William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate made by District Attorney Jerome will encounter considerable opposition from John F. Clarke, the District Attorney who conducted Miller's prosecution.

Mr. Clarke said yesterday that he was just as strong in his opposition to the pardon of Miller as ever, and that he could see no reason for changing the position he took before the Ammon trial. He has written a long letter to Gov. Odell in the matter. In his letter Mr. Clarke said:

"It will be urged that Miller should receive consideration for the testimony in the case of the People vs. Ammon. While the conviction of Ammon was a gratifying result, it must be remembered that it was equally gratifying to Miller to punish the man who stole a great amount of money from him. It was the case of the swindler being swindled, and Miller's testimony was the natural revenge following Ammon's perfidy. Reduced to simple form, it is claimed that because Miller has aided in convicting one who stole part of the money that Miller has previously stolen, this should satisfy Miller's sentence.

"I do not believe such considerations will or should lead to a disturbance of Miller's sentence."

Elizabeth's Controller Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—Albert B. Carlton, who for more than twenty years has been Controller of Elizabeth, N. J., has resigned, and will become a resident of this city. Mr. Carlton is Third Vice President of the Public Service Corporation, and a Director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and the Federal Trust Company, both of this city.

TRANSIT BOARD LIMITS SALE OF A FRANCHISE

Veto Power to City Placed in Contract for a Tunnel.

Other Changes Made—Connection of Subway Line and Elevated Approved—Damages in Park Avenue.

During the consideration of the proposed franchise to the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company for a tunnel under the North River, connecting Jersey City with Manhattan at Courtlandt Street, by the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday, Mayor Low took a determined stand against permitting the sale of the property by the company, when the franchise is granted, except with the approval of the Board of Estimate and of the Board of Aldermen, as well as of the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

"Matters of this kind are of the most vital interest to the people," declared the Mayor, "and properties of this sort should not be sold or leased without the full consent of the city's proper officials. The city should have something to say in this matter, as it has in the Pennsylvania tunnel, and in the event of like action by the Interborough Company.

"Few of the transportation companies to-day are controlled by their original owners. A case in point is that of the Metropolitan Street Railway, which, with the Union Railway and the Third Avenue, has passed into the control of the Interurban Company, of the details of which we know nothing. A case still more in point is the passing of the Brooklyn City Railway, a most prosperous corporation, first into the hands of the Brooklyn Heights Company, which operated less than a half-mile of road, and then into the hands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, a corporation with more capital stock than capital."

An amendment to the franchise to carry out the Mayor's idea was decided upon, and several other suggestions also were adopted. The matter came up on the report of a committee, which recommended the granting of the franchise according to the contract which had been prepared. The financial terms of the agreement have been substantially as stated before.

Clauses of the contract were amended so that the trolley system in the tunnel cannot be extended without the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and so that the railroad shall be diligently and skillfully operated with due regard to the convenience of the traveling public. The Mayor also secured the insertion of a clause giving the Rapid Transit Commissioners the absolute right to order, from time to time, such an increase of service and such an improvement of accommodations as it, in its judgment, may deem proper.

Appeals from such decisions on the part of the board may be taken by the tunnel company to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, the decision of this tribunal to be binding on both parties, but on any such appeal the burden of proof must rest with the tunnel company if the reasonableness of the demand of the board is brought into question.

It was determined to amend the proposed contract so as to include all these items, and then to bring the amended contract before the next meeting, so that it can be approved at that time.

The other business of the day included the granting of permits to the Interborough Company to connect the Third Avenue elevated road with the Bronx portion of the subway, subject to the consent of the Mayor, of the Board of Aldermen, and of a majority of the property owners along the line. August Belmont, President of the Interborough Company, offered one fare for the entire length of the line, elevated and subway, from Bronx Park to the City Hall or Battery.

A permit also was granted to enable the same company to construct a branch from the west side of the subway to the Fort Lee ferryhouse, the line to run over Manhattan Street.

Edward M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, counsel for the commission, presented a written opinion to the board to the effect that John B. McDonald, contractor on the subway, is responsible for all the damages done along the line of the work. This was in reply to the contention made by Mr. McDonald at the last meeting that the city was responsible for the damage caused by the caving in on Park Avenue.

The board passed upon the requisitions of Contractor McDonald for the subway work during June, the amount being $401,000, much below the normal.

A request was submitted to the board, in the interests of the John Wanamaker store, to the effect that it be permitted an arcade be constructed through the basement of the new store from the Eighth Street Station on the rapid transit subway, down Fourth Avenue, through to Broadway. It was intended to connect the store with the passageway, but the store management now desires to have it in the form of an arcade running through to Broadway. The matter will be considered at a later meeting.

CHURCH PUT UNDER A BAN.

Seceding Greek Congregation of Passaic Not Recognized by Bishop O'Connor.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 16.—Bishop J. J. O'Connor of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark has placed a ban upon the Greek Rite Catholic Church of this city known as Ste. Peter and Paul's. He declares that its pastor and congregation do not come under his jurisdiction.

The congregation broke away a year ago from St. Michael's Greek Church, which is recognized by the Bishop, because of social and business differences. Attached to the parent church is the Society of St. Michael the Archangel, a benevolent organization which pays a death benefit of $600 upon death. Many members of the new church are members of the society.

At a meeting of the society on Tuesday night it was found that the constitution required all members to be in good standing in the Catholic Church. The majority raised the point that the members of the seceding congregation who were in the society were not in good standing, and it was moved to expel them. To make sure of the ground the officers of the society appealed to Bishop O'Connor for a ruling, and the Bishop replied that the church, not being under his jurisdiction, is not acknowledged as a church.

The Rev. Father Zoloain, the pastor of the new church, when told to-night of the ruling of the Bishop, refused to discuss the matter beyond saying that the church still considered itself Catholic. He will probably appeal to the Archbishop or to the Papal Delegate at Washington.

ABNER McKINLEY VERY ILL.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 16.—Abner McKinley is reported dangerously ill at Somerset with paralysis.

Benevolent Legion Elections.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 16.—The Catholic Benevolent Legion of New York State, in session here to-day, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Roderick J. Kennedy; Vice President—Sebastian Stock; Secretary—Thomas B. Lee; Treasurer—Peter G. Schakers; Orator—James Berke; Spiritual Director—Rev. Thomas B. Fitzgerald; Marshal—Edward Harting; Guard—Adam Gahn. It was voted to hold the session next year in Albany during July.

Chicago Automobilists' Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Automobile Club filed a bill to-day asking for an injunction restraining the Board of South Park Commissioners from enforcing the ordinance requiring the placing of numbers on automobiles. In the meantime members are courting an arrest by which to make a test case. They say the ordinance is unconstitutional and that arrests would lay the city liable to damage suits.

To-morrow

A striking feature of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be an uncommonly interesting article by BLISS CARMAN on the poet and essayist, in review of JAMES LANE ALLEN'S new novel, "The Mettle of the Pasture." A second article on BERNARD LAZARE'S remarkable book, "Anti-Semitism," will follow the author in his speculations concerning the origin of European letters. An article by the Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK will treat of the recently published "Autobiography of Dr. Joseph Conte," while there will be reviews of FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD'S "Life and Letters of Charles Butler," and SIDNEY L. GULICK'S "Evolution of the Japanese" (in addition to a few) notices of the latest novels, a review of European letters for a whole year, and literary news from everywhere.—Adv.

PATIENTS BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Lives Lost by Destruction of the Bonner Springs (Kan.) Sanitarium.

BONNER SPRINGS, Kan., July 16.—Four persons lost their lives in a fire early this morning which destroyed the Bonner Springs Sanitarium. The dead are: Capt. J. A. McClure, Junction City, Kan., a former attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad; Miss Janie Campbell, patient, Iola, Kan.; Mrs. A. A. Cook, patient, Lawrence, Kan., and Dr. A. E. Rogers, steward.

Dr. Rogers lost his life in an attempt to save a woman patient. There were thirty inmates in the building, but all escaped except the four above named. Loss, $25,000.

MRS. FAIR'S BROTHER HURT.

Meets with Automobile Accident Like That Which Killed His Sister in France.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 16.—Fredbrick Nelson of New Market, a brother of Mrs. Charles Fair, who was killed in an automobile accident abroad, had a narrow escape from a similar death to-day.

Nelson and Nat Titsworth of Bound Brook were returning in an automobile from the seashore, when, at Weston's Mills near this city, the brake could not be operated. The machine was going down hill at the time and its speed became terrific. At the foot of the hill it left the road and crashed into a tree. The two men were pitched out and lay helpless on the ground until farmers in the neighborhood went to their assistance. Both were badly bruised and shaken up. The automobile was demolished by the collision and Nelson and Titsworth were brought to this city in a farmer's wagon.

AMERICANS IN RUSSIAN JAIL.

Three Americans Locked Up at Vladivostok for Alleged Sealing Appeal for Aid.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., July 16.—George McCamish, who is in a Russian prison at Vladivostok, writes to his relatives in this city appealing for help. Although the letter was mailed six weeks ago, it has just reached here. McCamish and two other Americans sailed from Yokohama, with permission from the Government of Japan to hunt fur animals in the Kurrie Islands. They were caught in a gale and swept toward the Russian islands, where they eventually went ashore to get water and other supplies.

The Russians suspected them of sealing and threw them into jail. There they have since remained, half starved and shut off from any appeal to the representative of their Government, doomed to long terms of imprisonment. An effort will be made to have the authorities at Washington act in the matter.

MINE VEIN CAVES IN.

Catholic Church Damaged and Crevasse Opens in Street at Rendham, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 16.—The beautiful new Catholic Church of St. Lawrence O'Toole, at Rendham, near here, was badly damaged by a cave-in of the top vein at Jermyn, No. 2 Mine, to-day. There is a big crack in the masonry, reaching from the foundation diagonally across the end nearly to the roof. The church was dedicated about one year ago. Much private property has been damaged in the neighborhood, also. The residents of Rendham were awakened between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning by the creaking timbers of their houses that were rapidly settling to the new level made by the cave-in. In one place a deep crevasse extends for half a mile, and a long section of one of the principal streets is rendered unsafe for travel by great breaks running lengthwise and extending down to a depth of twelve or fifteen feet.

Four miners were caught in the cave-in at the No. 2 mine. One of them is seriously injured and the others only slightly hurt. A rescuing party of thirty-six men searched for two or three hours for the men before finding them. There are rumors that other miners are still in the workings, but this is not credited by the mine officials.

STRANGLER KNAPP CONVICTED.

Hamilton's Human Fiend Must Go to the Electric Chair.

HAMILTON, Ohio, July 16.—Alfred J. Knapp was convicted of murder in the first degree for the murder of his wife, Hannah Goddard Knapp, by Judge Belden's jury here to-day. The verdict was reached at 7:30 o'clock, the jury having been out since five o'clock last night. To the surprise of everybody, there was no recommendation of mercy, and Knapp must go to the electric chair.

Knapp confessed to five murders. His victims were as follows:

Emma Littlemann, killed in lumber yard at Cincinnati, June 21, 1894.

May Eckert, murdered in room on Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1895.

Jennie Knapp, thrown into canal at Liberty Street, Cincinnati, Aug. 7, 1804.

Ida Gebhard, strangled at Indianapolis in July, 1896.

Hannah Knapp, murdered at Hamilton, Dec. 22, 1902.

Knapp has spent two-thirds of his life in prison, but for the five murders to which he confessed he had gone unsuspected until a few unguarded words in his drop set the law upon him.

For years he had been a strangler, he admitted, pouncing upon innocent children and choking them to death. He was twice in States prison for fiendish assaults upon women.

Insanity was the only defense made by his relatives and attorneys. All of his victims were strangled.

TYPHOID AT ITHACA.

Dr. Soper Says There is No Danger of Epidemic—Five Cases.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16.—When asked to-day if the City of Ithaca was on the eve of a second typhoid epidemic, Dr. George A. Soper of the State Health Department said:

"There is no typhoid epidemic in Ithaca now; none is imminent. It is true there are five cases in the city, though this is probably no more than Ithaca has had in other Summers. Most of the cases have been running for more than three weeks. There is absolutely nothing new, nothing in the least startling."

GUARDIAN TRUST OFFER OFF.

Eastern Trust Withdraws Proposal to Buy Assets and Good-Will.

It was learned yesterday that the offer recently made by the Eastern Trust Company of this city of $1,010,000 cash for the good-will and assets of the Guardian Trust Company has been withdrawn.

It is understood that the Guardian Trust Company had refused the offer because of a disagreement as to the arrangement of details.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:10 A. M.—229 East Second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:30 A. M.—137 Norfolk Street; Moses Luskowitz; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—100 St. Nicholas Avenue; L. Lipson; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—1,163 Park Avenue; J. Vance; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—519 Courtlandt Avenue; T. Morello; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—333 East Fifty-ninth Street; C. Doyle; damage, $400.

5:10 P. M.—378 Eldridge Street; Samuel Burkowits; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—355 East One Hundredth Street; S. Samanto; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—512 Courtlandt Avenue; John Morror; damage, $600.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., July 16.—One-sixth of the business portion of this city has been destroyed by fire with loss of more than $100,000. A bonfire started by boys is believed to have caused the blaze.

MISSING MAN TELEGRAPHS

Complications in Mysterious Absence of John L. Russell.

Wife Says She Received Dispatch from Texas—Thinks Husband's Friend Responsible for His Actions.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of John L. Russell, Secretary and Treasurer of the Journeay & Burnham Company of Brooklyn is developing complications. A confusion of theories as to the cause for his strange absence exists among his friends and relatives, and no one appears to have a very clear idea as to just what has happened to him. Mrs. Russell, wife of the missing man, has several rather interesting and somewhat mysterious notions as to the matter. Two telegrams received yesterday added to the perplexity of those interested.

One of the dispatches was received by Mrs. Russell at her home, 100 Lincoln Place, last evening. According to her, it read as follows:

Am in Texas. Will be home Monday.
JOHN.

Mrs. Russell said that she had given the telegram to "a man who would investigate it." She had not noticed, she said, where the dispatch had been sent from.

"Was it from Texas?" she was asked.

"I don't know; I didn't look," she replied.

Mrs. Russell said that she did not know whether the telegram was from her husband or not. She didn't know exactly what to think of it.

"But whether it is or is not from him," she added, "I feel sure that he will be back again soon. There is something very mysterious in all this, and I cannot understand it. But I shall learn the truth. I am sure that my husband is not absent of his own free will. It may be that he was taken ill and wandered on board some steamer which has taken him away, but I have another theory. It is that he is being kept from me by some one who desires to do me an injury.

"I know a man, an old friend of Mr. Russell's, who I think knows where my husband is. He will not tell me, however. I saw him and asked him to act the part of a man and place me in communication with my husband, but I got no satisfaction from him. No, I will not divulge this man's name; at least not now. But if I find that he is responsible I will say some interesting things.

"I do not say that my husband is being kept actually a prisoner, but he is being kept away, just the same. When I saw this man I spoke of he merely said that I need not fear as he was safe and that I had better stop making a fuss about it and not talk to the newspapers. I shall keep after this man, and those who are working with me to find my husband will also keep after him."

"If, as you believe, this man is keeping your husband away, what do you suppose is his motive?" was asked.

"That is a strange part of the matter," was the reply. "I can't say what his motive is."

The other telegram mentioned was received yesterday by a member of the Journeay & Burnham Company. When Hugh Boyd, President of the company, was questioned about this last night he declined to discuss the matter.

"Did you receive a telegram from Mr. Russell to-day?" he was asked.

"We received a telegram," he replied, "but you will have to excuse me from talking about the matter. It would be better to let it drop."

HAMPTON NEGRO CONFERENCE.

"The Negro in Business," the Subject of an Interesting Address—Colored Working Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 16.—The Hampton Negro Conference at its second day's session took up this morning the subject of education where it was last night when Mr. W. T. B. Williams had finished his valuable and comprehensive report on rural schools.

The subject was conceded by the whole conference to be of the greatest importance, especially in view of the apparent falling off on the part of local school boards since the adoption of the new State Constitutions.

Mr. Williams's report was discussed by Prof. J. H. Johnson of the Petersburg Industrial Institute, Dr. J. O. Spencer of Morgan College, Baltimore; Dr. D. J. Sanders of Biddle University, Prof. J. M. Colson of the Virginia Collegiate Institute, and others.

"The Negro in Business" was the subject of an address of W. P. Pettiford, who as President of a savings bank in Birmingham, Ala., has had unusual opportunities for the observation of the spread of business enterprises among the colored people. He was followed by the Rev. J. E. Moreland of Washington, D. C., who presented the report of the Committee on Religion and Ethics, under which head were considered the tendency of the times in regard to religious worship, the status of the habits of intemperance and other allied subjects.

In the evening Mrs. Fannie Barrie Williams of Chicago, who has devoted herself to the cause of the colored working girls of that city, gave a talk on the problem of employment for colored women, illustrating the obstacles which such women encounter and pointing out the means for overcoming some of them.

HOT ASPHALT IN CHILD'S FACE.

Brooklyn Girl Badly Burned by a Street Workman.

Rosamond Gumpert, an exceptionally beautiful nine-year-old girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Gumpert of 102 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, whose face has adorned several calendars and other publications, met with a peculiar accident yesterday which will probably result in her permanent disfigurement.

As the little girl was crossing St. Mark's Avenue she passed in front of a workman engaged in repairing the roadway.

Without provocation the man's path he threw a shovelful of hot asphalt, intending to spread it in the roadway. The hot mass struck the child in the head, burning her hair, neck, arms, and hands seriously. She was attended by a passing physician and taken to her home.

Plans of New City College President.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 16.—John H. Finley, President-elect of the College of the City of New York, left Princeton this morning and will be away all Summer. He will spend a short time in New York in the interests of his college and later will go to Chicago, where he will engage in some literary work for an Eastern publishing house. He will return East the latter part of August to make preparations for the opening of the new college year on Sept. 26.

Aids Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals removes the distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling. Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

Simpson Crawford Co.

BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 19TH STREET.

This Is the GREATEST ECONOMY TIME of the Year.

Summertime! But the store is busy. There is no other period of the year when we can buy so cheap—nor you. Dull days for manufacturers and idle days for jobbers and importers make merchandising an easy task here. We do not need to hunt for things to sell underprice; they find us. We are deluged with splendid offerings where savings reach half or more; often double. This Friday list is expressive of trade conditions. It is, indeed, the greatest economy time of the year.

Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing GREATLY UNDERPRICED.

We fit men to clothes. It is a part of our business—and we do it perfectly. Sometimes certain conditions help the clothes to fit the pocketbook; this is one of them.

It is a sale that concerns most everything men need for Summer. Some things for boys, too.

Details are brief—but emphatic!

Men's Flannel Suits: Choice of five hundred Men's Flannel two-piece Suits; coats are light and cool, unlined; trousers have belt loops. Numerous pretty designs in dark, medium and light colors; worth up to $10.00, at..... $6.50

Men's Outing Suits: Men's finest Outing Suits at $15, $18 and..... $20.00

Men's Serge Coats: Men's blue and black all worsted Serge Coats, absolutely fast colors, all sizes, very special at..... $2.95

Men's Alpaca Coats: Men's Black Alpaca Coats, $2.95 and..... $1.95

Men's Crash Suits: Men's Crash and Linen Suits, $3.75 and..... $5.00

Linen Trousers: Men's Linen Trousers, $2.50 and..... $1.50

Men's Hats: All our $3.00 Straws at..... $1.50 All our $2.00 Straws at..... $1.00

Boys' Blouses: Boys' Blouses and Waists, an exceptional assortment of pretty styles, 75c. value, at..... 45

Boys' Wash Suits: Boys' Wash Suits, the $2.75 kind, at..... $1.95

Boys' Serge Suits: Boys' Blue Serge Suits, sizes 14 to 20 years..... $10.00

Boys' Wash Trousers: Boys' Wash Trousers..... 25

Boys' Hats: All our $1.00 Straws at..... 50

SECOND FLOOR.

Men's Wash Ties, 5c in a large variety of handsome colorings; absolutely washable; also plain whites; made of good serviceable madras and cheviots; usual price 12½c; on sale at..... 5

FIRST FLOOR.

One thousand dozen men's washable square and pointed end Bat-Wing Scarfs, in a large variety of handsome colorings; absolutely washable; also plain whites; made of good serviceable madras and cheviots; usual price 12½c; on sale at..... 5

FIRST FLOOR.

Men's Neckwear, 18c. Men's pure dye black silk Four-in-Hands, reversible, 43 inches long, exceptionally good quality, suitable to wear with all sorts of negligees, and particularly well adapted to the low turnover collars; 3 for 50c.; each..... 18

FIRST FLOOR.

Silks at 25c. Yard, Worth Up to $1.00.

The end of the "short ends" of Silks brings a hurry-away price—25c. yard. Dollar silks form no small part of the collection. Some are printed, some are fancy, some are plaids. All are worthy—and there'll be no more of them this season.

FIRST FLOOR.

Linen Handkerchiefs. Clearing a lot of about five hundred dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, hemstitched embroidered, scalloped edge, etc. Included are all the odd ones, discontinued patterns, also some which have become soiled from counter display. Splendid values for to-day.

5c. each, worth up to..... 1½
10c. each, worth up to..... 20
17c. each, worth up to..... 30

FIRST FLOOR.

Misses' Sample Dresses. The charm lies in their simplicity and exclusiveness. Your neighbor won't have one just like you. Materials are dimities, dotted and plain mulls, very sheer, and in daintiest of colorings. Waists and skirts elaborately trimmed with broad and narrow laces. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

Choose at $6.85.

Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts of Scotch Tweed, hip pockets, graduated box plait, custom tailored; 36 to 40-in. Choose at..... $8.75

Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts, of Men's Suitings and solid colors, all-wool materials; full flare from knee; 36 to 40 inches. Choose at..... $4.85

THIRD FLOOR.

Embroidered Batiste Flouncings. Three thousand yards of finest St. Gall Batiste Flouncings, 45 inches wide, beautiful effects in all Ecru, White and Ecru and Black and Ecru; the season's choicest designs, and ample collection of one of New York's largest importers. The actual values are from $2.00 to $3.50; for to-day, choice at, yard..... $1.25

Galloons and Bands to match, yard, 15c. and..... 25

FIRST FLOOR.

Splendid White Goods. Two hundred and fifty pieces lace open work white Goods, daintiest of fabrics for Summer Dresses, value 15c. yard, at..... 10

White French Organdies, extra wide; White Dotted Swisses, fancy Madras Cloth, Persian Lawns and White Corded Piques at, yard..... 25

FIRST FLOOR.

Women's Shirt Waists. Fifty dozen women's Light-weight Madras, with colored dots, front of shoulder plaits, wide plait down front, with large pearl buttons..... 95

Women's Black Lawn Waists, fine sheer quality, front hemstitched, shoulder box plait, two plaits down centre of front, also hemstitched tucked back..... $1.65

SECOND FLOOR.

Sale of Wash Goods. Silk Mull, 31 inches wide, in cream, lavender, light blue, pink, green, tan, nile, cardinal and yellow; 39c quality, special at, yard..... 25

Mercerized Chambray, the 25c. quality, at, yard..... 12½

Madras, 36 inches wide, in stripes, checks, dots and neat figures, the 25c quality, at, yard..... 12½

Mercerized Novelties, in white and tan grounds with colored dots, 39c quality, at, yard..... 25

Lawns, Swisses, Dimities and Batistes, in light and dark colors, 19c. quality, at, yard..... 12½

FIRST FLOOR.

Muslin Underwear. Corset Covers and Drawers, made of fine cambric. The Corset Covers have round neck, French shape, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Drawers have full umbrella ruffles, hemstitched and lace trimmed; value 50c, at..... 39

Corset Covers of fine Nainsook, round necks and French shapes, made with drawing string, trimmed with Hamburg and torchon laces and ribbon-run beading; value $1.00, at..... 69

Drawers of fine cambric and nainsook, with full umbrella ruffle of lawn, tucked edge with fine Val. and Duchesse laces; value $1, at..... 85

SECOND FLOOR.

$1 for $2 Umbrellas. Handles are of every conceivable style; many are imported ones covered with guaranteed Union Taffeta silk and lisle; no material wears better. Paragon frames and Harvey steel rods. Cases to match covers.

Women's handles are both plain natural wood and fancy horns, pearl and silver effects; 26-in. size.

Men's are well-selected strong natural woods, in straight hooks and curved Prince of Wales shapes; 28-inch.

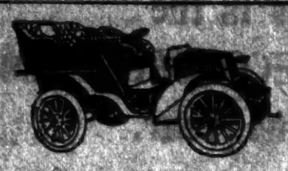
FIRST FLOOR, MAIN AISLE.

Women's Suits & Skirts. Women's Pedestrienne Suits of Tweed, Cheviot and Mixed Mannish Materials; blouse and half-fitting coats with and without shoulder capes; seven and nine gore flare skirts, inverted pleat and habit back; selling regularly for $22.50 and $27.50, for to-

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.
Closes Saturdays at Noon

The Wanamaker Store



Autoists Take Notice!

We are now in position to make *immediate delivery* on both the

Searchmont, $2500
Rambler, - $750

The former is the best American touring gasoline car, and has all the late improvements of the French cars costing $5000 to $10,000.

The latter is a very satisfactory and reliable runabout and suitable for doctors or business men.

Garage and Saleroom
138-140 East 57th Street

Underwear and Hosiery

Just a trio of suggestions that, if acted upon, will provide you with seasonable, serviceable undergarments and hosiery at decided savings:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

25c a Garment, worth 38c—Of fine ecru cotton; well made, nicely trimmed and finished; all sizes in long-sleeved Shirts; a few sizes only in Shirts with short sleeves, and Drawers of ecru cotton or jean.
Ninth street aisle.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

18c a pair, 3 pairs, 50c; worth 25c a pair—Of imported fast black cotton; Richelieu ribbed; or black with unbleached feet, high spliced heels and double soles and toes.

At 37½c a pair, worth 50c—Various pretty patterns of allover openworked fast black lisle thread Stockings; all new designs.
Broadway

Fine Summer Dress Stuffs

That You May Have for Little

We must clean up our stocks now, no matter how fine and beautiful the goods are.

You can perhaps make good use of the fabrics, though you would not invest at the full values.

They'll be hard to resist, at these small prices, which take little account of costs:

At 25c a Yard, from 50c

Printed Silk Striped Cotton Surah, mercerized, in pretty polka-dots of white on navy blue and black on white, in various sized dots.

Fancy Mercerized Figured Striped Cotton Grenadines.

Self-figured Silk-and-Cotton Mousseline.

Self-colored Polka-dot Silk-and-Cotton Mousseline.

Pekin Striped Silk-and-Cotton Crepe.

At 50c a Yard, from $1.25

Embroidered Polka-dot Silk-and-Linen Batiste in colors on linen-colored grounds.

Embroidered Polka-dot Swiss Muslins.

At 75c a Yard, from $2.25

Embroidered Polka-dot Satin Striped Silk-and-Cotton Grenadines.
Tenth street.

Linen Suitings

In Natural Color

Linens are ideal for summer suitings. The natural linen color is the most wanted sort this season.

And linens in the natural color are exactly what we offer today at a saving to you as liberal as the importer allowed to us.

These two grades in the most popular linen finishes of the season:

22c Linens at 16c
25c Linens at 18c

Fourth avenue.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Nothing is worse for hot-weather use, particularly if you have a cold, than a fuzzy handkerchief. Cotton does that. Linen—pure linen—doesn't. These dainty handkerchiefs for women are all linen, else they wouldn't be here. And, at these prices, they won't be here long, anyhow:

Women's unlaundered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initial, 50c half-doz.

Women's sheer unlaundered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initial in medallion and flowers. Worth 50c each; at 75c half-doz.

Women's French linen hand-embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, in white or colors; the unstitched border to match; exquisitely neat and refined; 25c each.

Women's French linen Handkerchiefs, very fine and sheer, with tiny cords inside the hemstitching; very dainty; 50c each.

More of the special offerings in

Women's Plain Handkerchiefs

Plain white, pure linen, hemstitched:
At 40c a half-dozen, worth 50c each—¾-inch hems.
At 50c a half-dozen, worth 62½ each—⅞, ½ and 1-inch hems; hand-drawn hemstitched.
At 60c a half-dozen, worth 75c each—½, ⅝ and 1-inch hems; hand-drawn hemstitched.
At $1 a half-dozen, worth 25c each—⅝, ½ and 1-inch hems; hand-drawn hemstitched.
At $1.50 a half-dozen, worth 38c and 42c each—½ and 1-inch hems; hand-drawn hemstitched.
Broadway.

Some Candies

First—a special offering of Raspberry and pineapple Kisses, made from the fresh fruit, and perfectly delicious, 25c a pound.

Then—new supplies of the popular assorted chocolates, chocolate-covered marshmallows, and nougats at 20c a pound—wonderfully good candy for so low a price.
Basement.

Men's Summer-weight Suits

Newly Priced at $15

If you want a summer suit that is light in weight, comfortable, but that will surely hold its shape and appearance well, you should buy a suit of fancy worsted. If we had given you that bit of advice yesterday, it would have cost you from $20 to $25 to act on it. For these were the prices that these stylish sack suits bore. But today the choice costs you but

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

For we have taken from $5 to $10 from the prices of a goodly number of them.

In stripes and neat effects—splendidly cut and tailored; and suits that will look good as new when you put them on next May or June, after giving you full money's worth this year.

Also about two hundred pairs of Men's *Striped Worsted Trousers*, regular $5 and $6 qualities and patterns, at $3.50 a pair.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Straw Hats for a Dollar

Twice As Good As the Price

This is the appointed day for the man who wants a successor for his present straw hat, to get it at half its yesterday's price—or less than half.

For we have marked all our

$2 and $2.50 Straw Hats at $1

And the group presents a full, complete assortment of Split and Sennit Straws, in all dimensions of crown and brim.

The hats are all new and fresh in every particular, and in the best of styles and makes. It is the straw-hat chance of the season—and the low price makes it anything but extravagant for a man to be the proud possessor of several straw hats.
Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Here's Another Splendid Lot of Men's Summer Shirts, 35c

This announcement wouldn't be written, if the maker hadn't accumulated a lot of short ends of the printed madras that he puts into his regular dollar shirts. These he made up, in excellent fashion, for us, and today we offer *two hundred and fifty dozens* of these splendid Negligee Shirts at

35c each; 3 for $1

—shirts that are good for business, or for outing wear; and in neat, stylish patterns, including plenty of blacks-and-whites. You can't do better, if you're going to golf, or canoe, or fish, or play tennis, than to buy half-a-dozen of these shirts. Lots of men will, and they'll be after them early. All sizes, of course.
Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth st.

Shoe News

Remarkable Anywhere Outside of Wanamaker's

The merchandise constantly presented by our Basement Under-Price Store would be exploited in quite a sensational way by any other store offering it.

We are content that this store has become famous and popular by reason of the thousands who profit by its day-by-day economies.

Here are shoes covered by the broad WANAMAKER guarantee, and sold at less than usual wholesale prices:

Women's Kidskin Oxford Shoes with tips of either kid or patent leather; soles, medium weight; military heels. Worth $2.

At One Twenty-five a Pair

Women's Oxford Shoes of Japanned calfskin, with welted soles of medium weight; square heels. Worth $2, but now

One Fifty a Pair

Women's Oxford Shoes, of black kidskin of very fine quality; tips of patent leather and kid; soles, flexible and light weight. Shoes made to sell at $2.50 a pair; but here now at

One Sixty-five a Pair

Boys' Casco Calf Laced Shoes, made on broad, round toe-lasts with tips; solid leather soles; sizes 12 to 5½, $1.50.

Girls' and Small Boys' Shoes, of kidskin, at

One Dollar a Pair

Sizes 11 to 2. Made with spring heels.
Basement.

Pretty Negligees And Dressing Sacques

From a delightfully complete stock of these cool things for women's informal summer wear, we pick these specimens of Negligees and Dressing Sacques for description. An additional attraction, in the case of the Negligees, will be found in the newly reduced prices—most of them half former markings:

WHITE LAWN NEGLIGEES.

At $1.75, from $3.25—Empire style, with lace and ribbon; or full front and back, large sailor collar trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

At $2.25, from $4.50—Full front; fitted back; revers, collar and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $2.50, from $5—Full front, Watteau back; yoke of fine pleats; embroidered ruffle and insertion.

At $2.75, from $5.50—Plain or lace striped; full front, fitted back; large sailor collar; or Kimono effect, with point de Paris lace.

At $3.50, from $6.75—Full front, fitted back; sailor collar; elbow sleeves; lace and insertion; trimmed flounce on skirt.

At $3.50, from $6.50—Of dotted Swiss muslin; Empire style; sailor collar, angel sleeves; flounce on skirt with point de Paris lace and insertion.

DRESSING SACQUES.

At $1—Of lawn, in pink or lavender; cluster plaits, lace insertion and ribbon.

At $1.50—Of white lawn, with colored figures; full front, gathered back, sailor collar, sleeves trimmed with lace.

At $2—Of mercerized handkerchiefs, in solid colors, with fancy border.

At $2.75—Of figured or dotted dimity or lawn; stitched plaits, lace and insertion.

Other charming styles at $3 to $25.
Second floor, Tenth street.

To Keep the Sun Away

Parasols won't cost you as much today as they did earlier. We have sold so many that lines are broken; and the present prices are far below values. And there are plenty of pretty sorts to choose from at these sharp reductions, too.

Besides the parasols, there are several interesting groups of Sun and Rain Umbrellas. Prices:

Parasols in fancy all-silk checks, white linen, lined with silk, and plain colored silks; that were $3 and $4, now $1.25, $1.50 and $1.90.

French and English Parasols, formerly $15 to $25; now $7.50 to $20.

All-silk Sun Umbrellas in black and navy blue, worth $2, at $1.50 each.

All-silk Sun Umbrellas in black, navy blue, cardinal and green; worth $4, at $2.50 each.

All-silk Sun Umbrellas, for men; worth $3, at $2 each.
Broadway.

Washable Gloves

The Marvel gloves, for women. Travel in them, drive in them, wear them on hot days that would ruin most gloves—then treat them to a little soap and tepid water, and they are fresh as daisies again.

Two-clasp overseam, $1.65 a pair.

Two-clasp pique—heavier weight, $2 a pair.

In tan, mode, gray, pearl, white and black.
Tenth street.

Moondj Rugs *From India*

The Moondj Rug is as handsome and decorative as it is serviceable—if you get the right sort. But Moondj Rugs are legion and widely diverse.

These we tell of are in good, bright colorings that do honor to their origin.

Size 18x36 in., at 50c.
Size 26x54 in., at $1.
Size 9x12 ft., at $12.
Size 12x15 ft., at $20.
Third floor.

Muslin Underwear

The manufacturers put their best foot forward in making these muslin undergarments. The pieces are carefully and tastefully put together, dimensions are ample, and prices indicate welcome savings:

CHEMISES

Of cambric or nainsook; round or square neck, trimmed with point de Paris and Valenciennes lace insertion and embroidery; plain or trimmed skirts, $1 to $2.50; regularly $1.75 to $5. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot.

DRAWERS

At 15c—Of cambric or muslin; deep hem with plaits above, or umbrella ruffle with hemstitched hem.

NIGHT GOWNS

At 45c—Of cambric; high neck, with yoke of plaits and medallions; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle.

At 85c—Of cambric; V neck, yoke of Valenciennes lace and hemstitched cluster plaits; neck and sleeves finished with lace edge.

At $1—Of cambric; V neck, yoke of plaits and insertion; neck and sleeves finished with lace insertion.
Main floor, Cross aisle.

The White Dresses at $2.50

Are going rapidly now. Perhaps there will be enough for those who come for them today. They are smartly made, of fine lawn, attractively trimmed. Waist or skirt alone would be excellent value at the price these cost for the entire dress.

Each dress in a box, to keep it in good shape, and make it safe to send or carry it without mussing.

We have another excellent offering ready this morning—

230 Women's Linen and Cotton

Walking Skirts At Three Dollars

Their real prices would be $4.50 and $5; but this is late July and the manufacturer took less. But perhaps your vacation, or part of it, is still ahead; and every tasteful woman will be delighted with one or another of the various styles in this collection.

Some are of pure linen, in various shades and mixtures; some are of mercerized and other handsome cottons, in white. All are smartly tailored, in best shapes, with inside seams neatly finished.

They should go in a jiffy at this little price—$3 each.
Second floor, Broadway.

These Summer Coats for Women Are to Take Their Departure

That is, if the extremely attractive prices we have set upon them have aught to do with selling them. For they are absurdly disproportionate to original values—in most cases hardly half first prices.

And the new markings are made still more tempting by the style and beauty of the coats themselves. Many are imported, and in unique styles.

It's certainly the chance of the Summer, if you need a stylish wrap to take away:

Eighty-five Coats of voiles, etamines, silks etc.; in blouse, hip and three-quarter lengths; all black. Formerly $40 to $115; now half-price—$21 to $57.50.

Sixty-eight Coats, mostly in net or silk appliqued effects; hip length. Formerly $34 to $50; now $18.

Thirty-nine Coats of linen, pongee, and white cloth. Formerly $25 to $150; now half price, or less—$10 to $50.

Sixty full-length Coats of silk, with rubber lining, for traveling or motoring. Formerly $60 to $87.50; now $22.50.

Eleven red silk Coats, three-quarter length; in cape effects; rubber-lined; formerly $35. And seventeen Coats of tan or Oxford covert mixture, in same style, that were $27.50. Now $15 each.
Second floor, Broadway.

$15 Dinner Sets at $10

Whether your need be for a city home or a country house this offering should be attractive.

Here are Hundred-piece Dinner Sets of American Porcelain, in two pretty flower border decorations; each piece with gilt edge.

The set contains the expensive large pieces like soup tureen, and large meat dishes measuring 14, 16 and 18 inches.

The table opposite tells exactly how the set is made up.

The set is excellent $15 value, and a fine offering indeed at $10.
Basement.

Dinner Set

12 Dinner Plates
12 Breakfast Plates
12 Soup Plates
12 Preserve Plates
12 Butter Plates
1 Meat Dish, second size
1 Meat Dish, third size
1 Meat Dish, fourth size
2 Covered Vegetable Dishes
2 Uncovered Vegetable Dishes
1 Soup Tureen
1 Sauce Boat
1 Covered Butter and Drainer
1 Pickle Dish
12 Cups and Saucers.

100 Pieces.

Notice—The universal custom of the china trade in counting the pieces in a set, is to count every separate piece; for example, a cup and saucer count two pieces; a butter dish with lid and drainer counts three pieces; between two pieces.

Some Corset Offerings

It's pleasant and comfortable to have a good supply of corsets for summer wear. Low prices like these, for a variety of excellent sorts, make this very easy of accomplishment:

At 50c, worth $1—Warner Rustproof Batiste Corsets; bias and gored cut, dip hips, flat abdomen, low bust; sizes 19 to 30.

At 80c, worth 75c—Flowered Batiste and Ventilating Net Corsets; dip and short hips, low bust. Odd lots and sizes in the group.

At 65c, worth $1—J. B. Batiste Corsets; short hips, medium high bust, straight-front, lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 29.

At $1—Corsets of fine batiste and sateen; bias and gored cut, flat abdomen, medium hips, low bust, lace and ribbon-trimmed. Sizes 26, 27, 29, 30 only.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Corsets of various kinds; all sizes, 19 to 35 in the lot; all low bust, including larger sizes in coutil and ventilating net.

Tenth street elevator counter.

Boys' Outing Suits

These are stylish, jaunty Suits of fancy cheviots, made from short pieces of material from our custom tailoring department. All are made with belts; and they will stand any amount of rough-and-tumble wear.

Sizes 8 to 15 years. Worth, under ordinary conditions, $8 to $10. Now

$5 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

An Excellent New Lining Silk

Bombyx Taffetas are remarkable for their great strength. Their wear is guaranteed, and they will not crack.

They are of pure silk and well made, and come in a complete line of thirty-two colorings, in both light and dark shades, as well as white and black. They are adapted for all sorts of linings, and particularly for the light-weight summer materials. They are one of the best lining silks we have ever seen, and are sure to become very popular on account of their great durability and low price.

19 inches wide. 50c a yard.
Returns.

These Girls' Dresses Cost Very Little

They are the pretty Summer dresses of which every little girl needs an ample supply—and, at this price, the supply is not hard to get.

In all sorts of colored wash materials, and a goodly lot of white lawn, in pinafore, Russian blouse and yoke styles. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Formerly priced at $2 to $3; now $1.50 each
Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

INDICTMENTS FOUND IN POSTAL INVESTIGATION

Federal Grand Jury Acts in Case of Two Officials.

Men Involved, Whose Names Are Kept Secret, to be Arraigned To-day—George F. Miller Demurs to Indictment.

The Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon handed up to Judge Thomas of the United States Court two indictments which are understood to have been found against men alleged to have been guilty of misconduct and irregularities in connection with the affairs of the Post Office Department. The names of the men against whom the indictments have been issued could not be learned from any one in authority.

It was rumored that George W. Beavers, the ex-head of the Bureau of Allowances and Supplies of the department, had been discussed by the Grand Jury during the day. It was also said that the name of George F. Miller, agent for the Brandt-Dent Automatic Cashier Company, who was indicted recently by the Grand Jury, had figured in the day's discussions of that body. The indictment which was recently found against Miller was in connection with the sales of cash register machines to the Post Office Department, for which ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs is also under indictment.

The men who were indicted yesterday afternoon will be arraigned to-day before Judge Thomas.

The Grand Jury is to meet again to-morrow morning. It is believed that the Post Office investigation is to be carried still further and that other indictments will be found. This belief was strengthened by the appearance in Brooklyn yesterday of Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, who has been appointed a Deputy Assistant Attorney General to aid in the Post Office investigation. He was at Oyster Bay on Wednesday and had a talk with President Roosevelt. In Brooklyn yesterday he had a long conference with United States District Attorney William J. Youngs. Neither Mr. Bonaparte nor Mr. Youngs would say what had been discussed by them. It was thought that Mr. Bonaparte's appearance in Brooklyn had something to do with the issuing of indictments late in the afternoon by Mr. Youngs's office.

Judge Thomas remained on the bench until 5:30 o'clock to receive the indictments which he had been informed were to be handed to him. There were not more than half a dozen persons in the courtroom when the Grand Jury headed by District Attorney Youngs and Foreman George Foster, filed in and the indictments were handed up. After looking at the documents Judge Thomas dismissed the jury until to-morrow. As he was leaving the room Mr. Youngs was asked whom the indictments were against. He replied that he could not say. There were three indictments altogether, he said, one being for a man who had been caught carrying concealed weapons in the navy yards.

"What about the other two indictments?" the District Attorney was asked.

"Really, I didn't look at them closely, you know," he answered.

Post Office Inspectors were busy all day yesterday gathering together matter for the Grand Jury. Among those whose names appeared before the jury during the day were ex-Congressman Driggs, Harry E. Burns, Secretary of the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, and Post Office Inspector Oldfield. Books from several New York banks were among the things taken into the jury room during the day. These it was said, were examined in the disposition of certain checks which figured in the evidence before the jury.

Counsel for George F. Miller yesterday filed demurrers to the indictments recently found against him on the grounds that they were insufficient in law; that the statutes under which they were found was unconstitutional, and that the facts set forth in the indictments did not charge any offense under any valid law of the United States.

It was asserted yesterday by those in a position to know that a wholesale investigation of the New York Post Office had been ordered by the Washington authorities. Postmaster Van Cott said he had heard nothing concerning the report, either locally or from Washington.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

Treatment Meted Out to a Peruville, N. Y., Man Who Drove His Family from Home.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16.—The citizens of Peruville, a village ten miles from here, administered a coat of tar and feathers early to-day to Theodore Underwood, who a year ago was tried in Ithaca for the murder of J. F. Tester.

It is reported that Underwood drove his wife and three children from home three days ago, and they have since lived with neighbors. Last night, it was said, Mrs. Underwood attempted to return home, but was again driven away.

A crowd assembled, lighted a boafire in the road, heated a pot of tar, and sent a guide for the offender. According to the report he was stripped, smeared with tar and feathers, and sent home.

LABOR LEADERS ARRAIGNED.

Parks, McCarthy, and Carvel Admitted to Bail—Devery's Nephew Furnishes Surety.

Samuel J. Parks and Timothy McCarthy, waiting delegates of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, and Richard Carvel, business agent for the Derrickmen's Union, who were indicted for extortion by the Grand Jury on Wednesday, were arraigned before Judge McMahon in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and admitted to bail.

Bail was fixed in $1,000 on each charge. This made $4,000 in the case of Parks, against whom there are four indictments; $2,000 in the case of McCarthy, who has been indicted twice, and $1,000 for Carvel, against whom there is but one indictment.

William E. Devery was in court and said he was willing to put up $100,000 if necessary to save the three men from going to prison. He was surety for Parks on the Magistrate's bond. His nephew, John J. Byrne, who has been his representative in several large real estate deals, furnished bail for Parks and McCarthy. Carvel was bailed out by Daniel Meehan, a Tenth Avenue saloon keeper. Pleading in each case was deferred until Monday.

ERICSSON STATUE UNVEILING.

New Bronze Figure Will Be Mounted on Old Pedestal in Another Part of Battery Park.

The work of disconnecting from its pedestal the old statue of John Ericsson and moving the pedestal to a better location in Battery Park, preparatory to mounting the new statue of the inventor, which is to be unveiled on Aug. 1, was begun Tuesday, under the direction of the Board of Park Commissioners.

The ceremonies attending the unveiling are being planned by the General Committee of the Swedish-American Societies, and the programme already has been decided upon. There will be a parade of forty-one Swedish-American societies and unions, several detachments from the United States Marine Corps, a corps of naval veterans, and the Swedish Guard. At the Battery Mayor Low will deliver the address of welcome, and the statue will be unveiled by Miss Rachel Hartley, daughter of Jonathan Scott Hartley, designer of both the new and old statues.

The change of design and site has been urged by the Swedish societies for a long time. The old statue was unveiled in 1893, during the International Naval Review in New York Harbor. Its location at the east end of Battery Park is considered too secluded. The new site will be near the centre of the park. The new statue differs from the other in having the chart in the right hand, and in the other a model of the Monitor.

SNAKES END BROOKLYN EDEN.

Mrs. Burnett Says Husband Was Liberal with Reptiles, but Stingy with Her—Seeks Separation.

Because of her husband's fondness for snakes and his inhibition of dancing, as she declares, Mrs. Cornelia C. H. Burnett is seeking a separation from Harold L. Burnett of 42 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. On behalf of Mrs. Burnett application was made yesterday afternoon to Justice Lambert in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for counsel fee and alimony in the suit. After hearing argument on the motion Justice Lambert ordered both sides to furnish additional affidavits by this afternoon.

The suit is a sequel to a recent disagreement between Burnett and his wife, when they parted because of his displeasure over her attending a dance at the Polytechnic Institute with her aunt.

Mrs. Burnett says in her action that she married the defendant on Oct. 31, 1901. She was a Miss Hull of Bath Beach. The couple made their home with Burnett's mother in the Livingston Street house. Mrs. Burnett asserts that her mother-in-law nagged her and that her husband abused her and found fault with her. Her husband, she says, has an income of $10,000 a year, but he gave her little money and very few dresses. Because she went to Polytechnic dance with his aunt and danced with a friend of her husband and herself, Burnett was angry. She left him and went to the home of her sister in Vanderbilt Avenue.

Her husband, Mrs. Burnett says, allowed her only $2.50 a week, while he spent much money on snakes and lizards. When she opened a drawer in the house a snake would stick out its head, and when she took a book from a case in the library another reptile would uncoil itself and hiss at her. There were snakes everywhere about the house, some poisonous, some not poisonous. Among them, according to the plaintiff, was an enormous boa constrictor. She says she was "greatly alarmed and startled by these loathsome creatures and suffered much mental distress on their account."

Counsel for Burnett, opposing the motion for alimony and counsel fee, declared that Mrs. Burnett used to be as fond of the snakes as her husband was. She would hug them and throw them around her neck and around the necks of her female friends. The defendant, the lawyer said, had no money except what he received from his mother. He was, however, entitled to a trust estate left him by his uncle. The plaintiff had all that she could wish for—dresses, horses and carriages, and servants.

TOOK THREE DEADLY POISONS.

Maiden Lane Jeweler Makes Suicide Certain—Found Dead in Room at Astor House.

Brooding over an illness of several years' duration, James M. Cohen, a jeweler, of 61 Maiden Lane, who lived with his aged mother at 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, committed suicide yesterday in the Astor House by drinking a mixture of carbolic acid, paris green, and cyanide of potassium.

Cohen left his mother and a married sister on Wednesday night, telling them that he was about to start on a business trip. Packing his valise, he left the house. The aged mother, who is in a feeble condition, was not told of her son's death on Saturday, as it was feared the shock might kill her.

Cohen went to the Astor House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and registered as J. M. Carr, Nantasket, R. I. A few minutes later a chambermaid notified the office that she heard glucose rattling from the room to which "Carr" had been assigned. The room was broken into and the body was found.

The police found four letters, all addressed to W. Terry, 204 Broadway, for whom Cohen worked before starting in business for himself. In one of these letters he wrote: "I am in the soup and am going to commit suicide."

Cohen had a brother, Paul, who is employed by the firm of Busefield, Lorsch & Co., at 37 Maiden Lane.

"MOTHER" JONES'S SLOW SPEED.

Her Army Loath to Leave Elizabeth, N. J., in March on Oyster Bay.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 16.—Mother Jones and her army move out of this city to-morrow, their destination being Newark, which will be the camping place until Monday. Many of her followers are loath to leave this city, and say they have been better received here than at any place along the road. While the army is quartered at Eller's Grove most of the saloons in the districts where working people live or work are holding open house, and everything is free to the members of the army. When Mother Jones learned this she gave her followers a talking to that has been obeyed, and they are abstaining from all strong drink. The laboring men are doing everything possible to give the visitors a good time, and those who are here say that their stay here is a picnic.

The marchers have been shown over every factory in the city, and say the workers here have no idea what it means to work in the textile mill from which they came.

There was a public meeting again this evening, and then the marchers were entertained by the Union County Trades Council. The baseball grounds at Jefferson and East Kinney Streets, Newark, will be the headquarters in Newark, and the Essex Trades Council will look after the entertaining of the marchers in that city. The army will stay in Newark until Monday morning, when the start for Paterson will be made.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 16.—No official information of the intention of "Mother" Jones and her "army" to visit the President at Sagamore Hill has been received at the executive offices. In the circumstances neither "Mother" Jones nor her "army" would be received by the President unless arrangements were made in advance for the meeting. It is reasonably certain the President would not receive the "army" as a body.

WOMAN BURIED UNDER WAGON.

Trolley Car Tossed Vehicle on Top of Her as She Stood in Street.

Mrs. Delos Horton of 82 South Lexington Avenue, White Plains, was at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon waiting for a surface car, when a butcher's wagon started to cross Park Avenue diagonally. Just as the wagon was crossing the car tracks the car for which Mrs. Horton was waiting approached. Mrs. Horton saw it and stepped to the street to signal it for fear the wagon would block her way. The driver of the wagon did not see the car and the motorman on the car was unable to stop in time to prevent a collision. The car was going at a rapid rate and struck the wagon with great force.

The wagon, which was of light material, was lifted bodily and thrown directly on top of Mrs. Horton, crushing her to the ground. At first no one knew there was any one under the wagon, as the driver had jumped and escaped injury. Groans were heard coming from the wagon and Mrs. Horton was discovered underneath it. The wagon was lifted from her and Dr. Hansen of Lincoln Hospital found her condition serious. She had received three fractured ribs, a severe scalp wound, and contusions of the head and body. She was taken to the hospital.

CONDEMNS PREDIGESTED FOODS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 16.—Predigested breakfast foods figured prominently to-day in the various discussions in the Dentists' Convention here. A. M. Harlan, D.D.S., of Chicago, caused a stir when he took the floor and denounced the use of these foods. He said in part:

"The care of the gums is equally as important as that of the teeth. Tobacco, mouth breathing, toothpicks, &c., do much toward permanently injuring the teeth.

"I desire to call attention particularly to the subject that has not been discussed during the past ten years—the use of what are known as predigested breakfast foods. The gums need friction, and the teeth need exercise, and only food should be used that requires healthy mastication. Their use being so essential to good health, Teeth without good gums become denuded and useless. Protect the gums and you protect the teeth. Lesions of the gums are as much due to general lesions as local causes. Mouth washes are numberless, but as a rule are of not much use."

CHICAGO'S NEW SCHEME FOR MOVING FREIGHT

Tunnel Plan Which May Doom the Teaming Interests.

Marshall Field, H. H. Parker, D. O. Mills, and President Harahan of Illinois Central Behind the Project—Freight Clearing House.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Alderman Bennett made public to-day the fact that the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company, whose great tunnel ordinance was passed by the Council, has determined to carry out a plan which may doom the teaming interests of Chicago. It will extend the basements of every important building right into the railroad freight sheds, will revolutionize the time feature in the delivery of merchandise, and will give the outlying store keepers direct and swift connection with South Water Street.

"The officers of the company," said Alderman Bennett, "have informed me that they intend to make it their first business after finishing the down-town district to push a trunk tunnel 12 by 14 feet, straight to the Stickney tract. I do not understand all their plans in connection with that tract, but I am told that big warehouses will be built there for the accommodations of freight, and that it is to become the great clearing place for merchandise handled by several railroads."

Under the guidance of A. B. Stickney, a most ambitious plan has been worked out on the tract, which is on a line with Sixty-seventh Street, just west of the city. Here will be a freight yard, warehouses, and gravity switch accommodations for no less than twenty-three railroads.

Already 400 miles of track has been laid in the yards ready to handle 7,000 cars daily.

The yards connect with the Western Indiana Railroad, over whose right of way nine railroads come into Chicago, and with the two big belt lines, the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company and the Chicago Junction Railways.

Back of the Stickney project are Marshall Field, H. H. Porter, D. O. Mills, and President Harahan of the Illinois Central among others.

Three companies, duly chartered, will look after business here. They are: The Chicago Union Transfer Railway Company, The Chicago Transfer Clearing Company, and the National Warehouse and Transfer Company. As this tunnel will be connected with the basements of the mercantile houses of Chicago, freight could be brought to the Stickney yards, transferred to the cars, and shot straight to its destination. There would be no need of teams, no need of teamsters.

ANOTHER RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Police Have a Second Serious Encounter with Striking Teamsters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The plant of the Kellogg Switchboard Company was besieged by a menacing mob numbering nearly 5,000 men and boys shortly before 11 o'clock to-day, and a riot call was sent to the Desplaines Street police by the management. When it neared the crowd would attack the building. Two wagon loads of policemen were driven at a gallop to the scene, West Congress and Green Streets, and charged into the crowd, which by that time had hemmed the building in on all sides.

Under Lieuts. Hartnett and O'Connor forty policemen drew their clubs and, running into the crowd, drove them to the side streets. Batons were swung with telling force and blood flowed before the mob was finally forced to a safe distance from the plant.

Two balloons where groups of men had congregated, across the street from the Kellogg factory, were raided by the police and the inmates fled in such confusion that one strike sympathizer was knocked over into a water trough. He picked himself up and fled, dripping wet, along Peoria Street.

Lieut. Hartnett gave his attention to the danger that lurked in the presence of a number of men who had concealed themselves on housetops in the neighborhood to the rear of the plant, ready to throw stones down upon the heads of drivers as soon as they should leave the Kellogg plant with another load of goods.

B. AND O. TO ENTER TOLEDO.

An Extension from Hamler Is to Be Built—Detroit Southern In Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 16.—The Baltimore and Ohio officials are perfecting plans for an entrance to Toledo, something they have long sought. The Detroit Southern is to be in the deal, and a separate corporation will build what is to be called the Toledo-Hamler Extension, letting the Baltimore and Ohio into Toledo, via Hamler, Ohio. It will be temporarily called the Toledo and Springfield Southern Railway. The road will be about thirty miles long, and over it the Detroit Southern's passenger and freight traffic will enter this city. The bonds of the Toledo and Springfield are to be guaranteed by the Detroit Southern. Hamler is the junction point of the Baltimore and Ohio and Detroit Southern, and nothing but interference on the part of some ultra conservative Pennsylvania officials will interfere with the plan as outlined herein.

GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

Increase in Amount to be Carried Over After Dividends.

The half-yearly report of the Grand Trunk was made public yesterday. The statement for the six months ended June 30 shows as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$13,894,500	$13,866,000
Expenses	6,907,000	6,017,500
Net earnings	$6,987,500	$6,968,500
Charges	2,468,000	2,557,500
Surplus	$1,522,500	$1,411,000

After payment of the full half year's dividend on the guaranteed first and second preference stocks there will remain $97,000 to be carried over. The corresponding amount last year was $15,000.

CONCESSIONS TO SHIPPERS.

Stockholders Not Entitled to Better Rates, Says Martin A. Knapp.

A letter regarding the status of the Hocking Valley Railroad, the control of which was recently purchased by six different railroads, among them Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines, was made public yesterday. It was written by Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in response to an inquiry made by a minority holder, who wanted to know whether the roads could manage their new acquisition in their own interest and to the injury of the minority holders as it had been reported they would. The letter says:

"The ownership of stock in a railroad company by a shipper does not entitle him to any better rates or other advantages than those granted to shippers generally who do not own stock. Any concession to a shipper because of his ownership of stock would be a plain violation of the law. If you have knowledge of facts showing a discrimination of this sort, it is a proper subject of investigation by the commission."

ERIE ROAD CHANGES.

Directors to Take Up Dividend Question Next Week.

The Executive Committee of the Erie Railroad held a meeting Wednesday which lasted for nearly two hours. President Underwood stated that the dividend question was not considered, but that it would be taken up by the full board at the meeting to be held on Tuesday next if a quorum could be secured on that day.

The following changes were made in the auditing department:

M. F. Shauvit, at present Auditor, was appointed General Auditor of the Erie Railroad, its operating and controlling companies.

D. W. Bigsby, at present Assistant Auditor, was appointed Assistant General Auditor.

C. F. Crawford, Auditor of Disbursements of the Erie Railroad, was appointed Auditor of the Erie Coal Companies, and J. R. Livingood, now chief clerk to the Auditor of Disbursements, was appointed Auditor of Disbursements.

Boston and Maine's New Manager.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad to-day elected Frank Barr, to the position of General Manager of the road, to succeed T. A. McKinnon, deceased. Mr. Barr has been Assistant General Manager of the system for some years and has grown up in the service of the road. He will be elected Third Vice-President, and will perform all the duties of his predecessor.

CAPT. FLOOD EXONERATED.

Deputy Police Commissioner Piper Says Alleged Neglect of Duty Was Simply Bad Judgment.

In a decision made yesterday Deputy Police Commissioner Piper dismissed the charges of neglect of duty made against Police Captain John F. Flood by the Parkhurst society.

The charges against the police official grew out of a raid made on an alleged disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street in the Summer of 1901. Capt. Flood at the time was on a vacation, and Sergt. John Shiels was in command of the "Tenderloin" precinct. Capt. Flood was placed on trial on charges of disorderly conduct, in that he failed while in command of the precinct to close the house.

Deputy Commissioner Piper in his opinion in the case says, in part:

"I find from the evidence that Capt. Flood was in command of the Nineteenth Precinct from April 8 to Aug. 9, 1900, but that during that time he was absent on vacation twenty days. The evidence further shows that undoubtedly a disorderly house was maintained at 148 West Thirty-third Street.

"Very soon after Capt. Flood was placed in command of the precinct he received information from the Society for the Prevention of Crime that a disorderly house existed at the place above referred to. He detailed certain officers especially to look out for this house and took such steps as he thought were necessary to abate the nuisance.

"That he did not do everything that was possible to be done is evident from the fact that the society agents were able to get into the house, whereas his own men continually reported to him that they could obtain no evidence against the house. Capt. Flood was in error in permitting himself to be persuaded that the reports of his special officers were true, and I believe that his failure to suppress this house was due to misinformation furnished him and through bad judgment rather than through deliberate intention."

SAY IMBODEN WILL RETURN.

His Name Is Connected with Financial Concerns Under Investigation—Lawyers and Bankers Withdrew.

Save for the announcement from the offices of Leonard Imboden & Co., 27 Pine Street, that Mr. Imboden is to return to New York forthwith, there were no developments yesterday in the investigation conducted jointly into his affairs and those of companies in which he is said not to be interested. One of these companies is the Interstate Trust Company of Jersey City, whose offices are at 25 Pine Street, and another is the Bankers' Corporation of New York, in whose offices, at 27 Pine Street, Mr. Imboden conducts his affairs when here.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday contained an expose of the way in which Imboden and his associates had interested several conservative financial men of this city in the Interstate Company, and had succeeded in February, 1902, in having the incorporation made by the firm of James B. Dill, using for the purpose of introduction the card of Charles C. Emy, banker, who had been previously approached.

When Mr. Dill's firm drew the papers it was planned to have the concern follow the lines of the New York and New Jersey Trust Company. After the charter had been granted, Imboden, who attended the meetings of the proposed Directors by conveying out hints of an extension of the plan, so as to have the banks and trust companies to be controlled by each other's stock around a circle and exchange deposits. He was told flatly by the counsel that this was impossible, and from the suspicions aroused an investigation was started, which resulted in the discovery of his criminal record.

Mr. Garvan of Mr. Dill's office said yesterday that it was proposed in the original negotiations to form at a later date a Bankers' Securities Company to act as a holding corporation for the stock of the Interstate and of the other companies. The charter was actually drawn, but not turned over, as the fees in connection with the Charter were not paid and the connection of Mr. Dill's firm with Imboden and his lieutenants ceased suddenly upon the discoveries of the early Spring of 1902. At the same time the financial men whom Imboden had interested and through whom he approached Mr. Dill, "pulled out," also.

It is thought that the Bankers' Corporation of 27 Pine Street, which was incorporated on March 20 last, has followed the lines suggested by the Bankers' Corporation proposed the Winter before.

There was literally "nothing doing" at the offices of the Bankers' Corporation and of the Interstate Company yesterday. Inquirers were told that they were now officially considered nuisances and that the company had nothing to add to the statement already given out.

RUN ON TRUST COMPANY.

The Fidelity of Stamford, Conn., Suffers Through Imboden Exposure.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 16.—There was a sharp run on the Fidelity Title and Trust Company for a couple of hours this morning, and just as the excitement attending upon this was over, the Connecticut Bank Commissioners arrived and commenced an official investigation into the affairs of the company. The Commissioners did not give out any statement to-night as to the condition of the institution, nor did any of the bank officials.

It is admitted on all sides that the institution has been hurt by the publication of the methods of the Interstate Trust Company of New Jersey and of Leonard Imboden & Co. of New York.

To-day's run on the Fidelity Company is the first there has ever been on a banking house in Stamford.

The Directors of the Fidelity Company are Robert A. Peadick, Charles F. Waterbury, Walter A. Lawson, George H. Soule, Louis J. Curtis, Franklin S. Jerome, William P. Mills, and Arthur P. Wesson. The capital stock is $100,000 and the surplus $25,000.

"JERSEY JIM" IN JAIL AGAIN.

Once a Sunday School Superintendent and Befriended by Vice President Hendricks—Stole Shoes This Time.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—James Johnson, alias "Jersey Jim," seventy-five years old, widely known as a professional thief, was arrested again yesterday for stealing two pairs of shoes in this city. He says he does not know why he took the shoes except that it was that he had too much drink, and when he was that way he always was inclined to steal things.

"Jersey Jim" weighs only 98 pounds and admits having served terms in prisons in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey for larcenies of various amounts. He was always pardoned after he served part of his term, as he had many influential friends.

In his early life Johnson made a fortune in the West in the liquor business. He spent that, and was elected Treasurer of a county in a Western State. While acting in that capacity he defrauded it in the amount of $40,000. He says this money was lost by him through speculations in wheat. It was through the efforts of Thomas A. Hendricks, afterward Vice President of the United States, "Jersey Jim" says, that he was saved from going to prison for that offense. The money was paid back to the county by his bondsmen.

Johnson at one time was Superintendent of a Sunday school. He says that he wants to go to prison now and die, and thus save his family from any further disgrace on his account. He had been living here with his sister, who owns a store. He was to have returned home yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, but before that hour he had been arrested for stealing the shoes.

MOTHER FINDS LITTLE GIRL WHO TELLS OF KIDNAPPING.

Rose Thornton Says Mrs. Hartman Coaxed Her from Home and Gagged and Beat Her.

Rose Thornton, a bright little colored girl who a month ago was taken from in front of her home at 216 West Twenty-ninth Street, was found by her mother, Mrs. Margaret Thornton, in Jersey City yesterday.

The child's playmates said Rose was coaxed away from them by a colored woman whom they did not know. Ever since Mrs. Thornton has searched through the negro quarters of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City for her child. When she was passing 761 Henderson Street, Jersey City, yesterday she saw a child at a window which she believed to be her daughter. The child did not see her, and without making herself known Mrs. Thornton hurried to Police Headquarters. After hearing her story Chief Murphy sent a detective with her to the house indicated. The child whom he had seen proved to be her daughter. The meeting between them was affecting.

Mrs. Lucy Lytle, in whose apartments the child was found, was taken to Police Headquarters. She said the child was placed in her custody on Monday last by Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman, who worked for a family at 68 Fairview Avenue.

Mrs. Hartman denied abducting the child. She said she was passing through Twenty-ninth Street and the little one followed her. She was ignorant of the fact until she reached home. Finding that the child could not give her address, she decided to take the girl home with her. When she went to work on Monday she asked Mrs. Lytle to take care of the girl.

Rose, who is six years old, was questioned by the police. She told her name and age and told her address correctly. She said she did not follow Mrs. Hartman, but Mrs. Hartman induced her to go away by promising to buy candy and toys for her.

Mrs. Hartman was held on a charge of abduction to await extradition by the New York authorities.

When taken home the child was able to give a fairly detailed account of what had befallen her. She said that after Mrs. Hartman had taken her away she stayed in New York for about two weeks and then was taken to Jersey City.

"She tied up my mouth so I couldn't speak, and beat me," the child said. "I asked my mother all the time and she wouldn't let me go to her. And I wanted a dolly, too. Last night I dreamed I was with my mother, and then to-day she came with the big man and took me home."

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

Those for the Department of the Lakes to be Held at West Point, Ky.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Root announced to-night that he had approved the recommendation of the General Staff Board of the army that military manoeuvres for the Department of the Lakes be held at West Point, Ky., in October. All the regular troops available in the Department of the Lakes will participate and the National Guards of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio will be invited to take part.

It is probable Ohio will be represented by only one regiment, as her National Guard is now in camp. It is expected there will be thirty-five companies of regulars and ten or twelve regiments of militia to participate in the manoeuvres.

CUBA RATIFIES TREATIES.

Conventions Relating to Naval Stations and Isle of Pines Approved by Senate.

HAVANA, July 16.—The Senate to-day ratified all the treaties with the United States excepting the Platt amendment treaty.

The Foreign Relations Committee has not yet prepared its report on the permanent treaty, but doubtless will do so before the adjournment of the present session of Congress, which will be next Saturday. It is of no consequence to United States interests whether or not the latter treaty is ratified. The fact of securing the naval stations completes all that the United States has been desirous of obtaining. The Isle of Pines treaty and the permanent treaty were both carried out on the initiative of Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The treaties ratified at Havana to-day between Cuba and the United States relate to the Isle of Pines and the granting of coaling stations to the United States. The two coaling stations are at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda. The United States is to pay the sum of $2,000 annually in gold coin to Cuba as rental, and also to reimburse Cuba for all private lands and other real property comprised in the areas set apart for the stations. The areas are to be surveyed and clearly marked by permanent inclosures at the expense of the United States.

The treaty relating to the Isle of Pines, which was omitted from the boundaries of Cuba when the United States abandoned its occupation of the island and turned the Government over to the Cuban people, relinquishes on the part of the United States all claim of title to the island in consideration of the concessions of coaling and naval stations provided for in the treaty in relation to those stations. The ratifications of both these treaties are to be exchanged at Washington.

These treaties are made in pursuance of Sections 6 and 7 of the Platt amendment, which has been made part of the Constitution of Cuba. Under the Platt Amendment there remains to be negotiated a treaty providing:

First—That Cuba will never enter into any treaty with any foreign power which will impair the independence of the island nor in any manner authorize any foreign power to obtain for military or naval purposes any lodgment or control over any part thereof.

Second—That Cuba will not assume or contract any public debt which cannot be taken care of by the ordinary revenues of the island after defraying current expenses of the Government.

Third—That Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence and the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty.

Fourth—That Cuba will execute and extend the plans devised, or other plans that may be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island.

FAVORS OLD SOLDIERS.

President Roosevelt's New Civil Service Order Will Help Veterans to Places.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President has modified the civil service regulations in regard to the age limitation for the admission of old soldiers to the civil service. The limitation is placed at 54 years in the regulations and in consequence it has been impossible for veterans of the civil war to get an appointment on the laborers' rolls, as the rating for age practically disqualified them, the handicap for a man of 55 years of age being about eighteen points.

This exception of veteran soldiers from the age limitation was brought about through the efforts of Judge Kimball, the Commander of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army, who pointed out to the President that the civil service order establishing a registry list for laborers effectually excluded from appointment veterans of the war of 1861-65 by reason of the fact that a great reduction for age was made. The general average which determines the place of an applicant on the labor rolls of the Treasury Department, for instance, is made up by taking account of three things: First, age; second, physical condition; third, industry and adaptability. Applicants from 25 to 45 years of age are marked 100 for age. Each year after 45 reduces his percentage until, at 56, his rating is only 82. At 54, the youngest possible age for a soldier of the civil war, the rating is 87 for age. Younger men, therefore, start with so much advantage over veterans that the latter have had no chance for a place.

Under the amended rule no reduction will be made on account of age when the applicant is an old soldier, and the sole qualification will be the physical condition of the applicant and his adaptability to do the work. The point is made in favor of the old soldier that the order of Jan. 27, 1902, giving preference to veterans of the civil war in all appointments applies to the case of laborers as well as to all other appointments. The order of that date was general, applying to all positions under the civil service. Laborers are in a way under the civil service, and it is claimed therefore should come under the order of that date as to preference. Should this contention be sustained the laborers' rolls will be generally open to soldiers.

PENNIES FOR PACIFIC COAST.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Director of the Mint was surprised to-day upon receiving from the Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco a requisition for $5,000 in nickels and $2,000 in one-cent pieces. This is the first requisition of the kind received from the Pacific Coast for many years.

It is assumed that the department stores in San Francisco and other points in that locality have adopted the custom, so prevalent on this side of the continent of so fixing retail prices that it becomes necessary to use cent pieces in making change. Until very recently cent pieces were not generally used on the Pacific Slope outside of the Post Offices.

KILLED WIFE WITH A CHISEL.

Woman, Angered by Taunts, Attacked Husband with Weapon Which He Used Against Her.

Enrico Canape, living at 1,010 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and his wife, Emma, slashed each other with a chisel yesterday until the woman was killed by a stab in the temple. Their daughter, Lena, was in the room during the quarrel.

The man received several wounds in the chest, and was found staggering along One Hundred and Thirtieth Street at Willis Avenue by Roundsman Hefferman and Policeman Templar. He said he had been attacked by his wife. His wounds were dressed, and he was locked up.

Detectives sent to the house found the little girl weeping in one corner of the disordered room, while in the other lay the body of the woman. She had been dead for some time.

At the police station the girl said that her father had for a long time been jealous of her mother. Gouged by his taunts she had picked up a heavy chisel from the table and attacked him. After a long struggle he had finally gained possession of the implement, and had stabbed her repeatedly. The girl declared that her father's charges had been unjust.

Canape, who is a marble cutter, employed at Fort Morris, declared through an interpreter that he had struck his wife in self-defense. He admitted that he was jealous.

DEAD ELEPHANT ON TRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—When the Santa Fé train from Chicago arrived here the express car contained a small dead elephant. The elephant was expressed Saturday morning from New York City, and was consigned to E. Hass, manager of a circus at Hobart, Oklahoma. It died early yesterday morning from the heat and lack of rest.

The elephant was about six years old, and weighed 2,000 pounds. It was captured about a year ago near Bombay, India. It was brought to New York City. When its education was complete it was sold to Mr. Hass.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE ATTACKED.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court this morning filed an order requiring the Mayor and Common Council of the Borough of Deal, Monmouth County, to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining them from interfering with R. H. Macy & Co. of New York from delivering goods and merchandise in the Borough of Deal sold in New York for such delivery, and from enforcing an ordinance requiring all persons engaged in delivering goods to take out a license.

By this ordinance a fine of $50 is liable to be imposed on any person or firm failing to take out such license, besides costs, $20, in default of the payment of such sum the offender may be sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. It is claimed that in pretended reliance upon this ordinance the officials of Deal are interfering with Macy's business and threaten to exclude their delivery wagons and drivers from the borough. It is alleged that the firm's delivery of merchandise in Deal is in pursuance of inter-State commerce, and that the Borough of Deal has no right to regulate or impose such license fees upon its wagons, as the firm does not peddle the goods.

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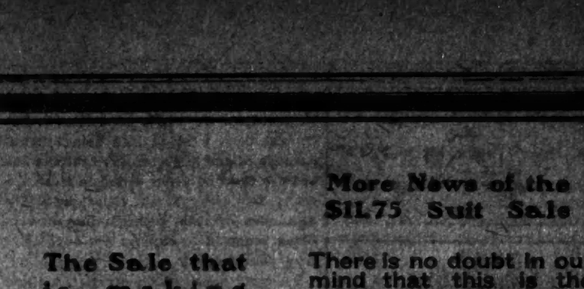

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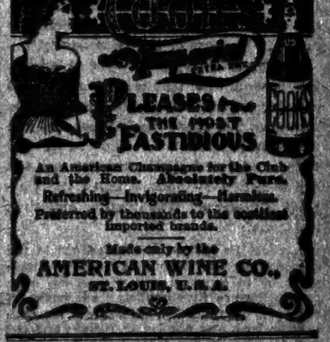

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THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA.

The announcement, officially given out by the State Department, that China has agreed to open two new Manchurian ports to foreign trade, and that Russia does not object, seems, at the first glance, much too good to be true. That Russia dominates China, by dominating those curious statesmen and patriots whom China puts in charge of her affairs, has come to be almost a diplomatic axiom. That Russia's interests are in the direction of an absorption of Manchuria is not so self-evident. But that, even supposing Russia to confine her aspirations in Manchuria to the "right of way" of her Trans-Siberian Railway, she was interested in the building up of her particular terminal of Dalny, to the exclusion of any other Chinese treaty ports, old or new—this seemed to be quite a foregone conclusion. And the semi-officially reported acquiescence of Russia in the opening of additional treaty ports, after her virtual closure of the "American" port of Niu-Chwang, and after Russian declarations to the contrary, is really a staggering announcement. And yet our confidence in our own State Department makes us believe that the announcement is "founded," or it would not be made. How has this gratifying and unexpected state of things been brought about?

Whatever effect toward bringing it about may have been exerted by the Anglo-Japanese understanding, with the objects of which we so entirely sympathize, though a wise tradition has prevented our joining it, we should say that the principal factor in the result has been the action of the State Department of the United States. How the head of that department reconciles his insistence upon "a fair field and no favor" in the Far East with the tightening and heightening of the tariff wall here at home is a curious question with which we are not just now concerned. The plain fact is that, since the advent of Secretary HAY to the headship of the State Department, we have been standing for the principle of the "open door" in the Far East. We have been standing for it even since its author, Great Britain, abandoned it, and indicated a willingness to take, as an alternative to it, an exclusive British "sphere of influence" in the valley of the Yang-tse. And we have been keeping up, upon Russia in Manchuria, the same kind of gentle, but steady and persistent, pressure that we kept up upon Turkey in the matter of the indemnity, until Turkey "saved her face" by ordering the battleship which, on Turkish principles of administration, would have furnished stealings enough to pay the indemnity several times over. As to Turkey and as to Russia, as it now appears, we are in the position of that importunate widow in the Scriptures who besieged the unjust Judge until, although he feared not God nor regarded man, he really had to give the woman her money, "because of her importunity."

Our importunity, in the case of Russia, began with that memorable telegraphic circular to the representatives of the United States to all the Powers, sent out from the State Department under the date of March 1, 1901, transmitting the department's memorandum to the Chinese Minister at Washington, and thus conceived:

> It would be unwise and dangerous in the extreme for China to make any arrangement or to consider any proposition of a private nature involving any surrender of territory or financial obligations by conventions with any particular Power; and the Government of the United States, aiming solely at the preservation of China from the dangers indicated and the conservation of the largest and most beneficial relations between the empire and other countries, in accordance with the principles set forth in its circular note of July 3, 1900, and in a purely friendly spirit toward the Chinese Empire and all the Powers now interested in the negotiations, desires to express its sense of the impropriety of, inexpediency, and even extreme danger to the interests of China of considering any private territorial or financial arrangements, at least without the full knowledge and approval of all the Powers now engaged in negotiation.

Any Power which assented to, or which did not dissent from, this view of the policy of all was in a manner bound by it. At least it was so far bound that any step it took in violation of this principle could thereupon become a matter of diplomatic "mugging." Without knowing anything about it, we may be fairly sure that this nagging has been kept up ever since, at every new action upon the part of Russia looking to the aggrandizement of her possessions in Manchuria or point of area, or to their extension in respect to duration. It seems that Russia has at last been wearied into doing justice because of our importunity; that she has become tired of being called to fresh account for every fresh violation of the principles of this memorandum and of being required to explain her successive breaches of faith.

Probably nobody believes that, without further pressure, Russia will in good faith keep the agreement which it appears she has thus been pressed into making because she was weary of being reminded of her perfidies. But, at least, her ostensible withdrawal from her opposition to the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria enables new and annoying pressure to be brought to bear upon her, and greatly hampers, and, if the word may pass, difficilitates her continuance of the policy she has heretofore pursued in Manchuria. No aspect of the present agreement presents itself to us in which it can be construed otherwise than as a diplomatic victory for the State Department of the United States.

FAILURES AND THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Those who are watching with apprehension the fluctuation of stock prices in Wall Street may take heart of grace from the fact that nothing in the statistics of business failures casts an unfavorable light upon the credit situation or warrants anxiety. During the six months ended with June, the number of failures was 477 less than for the same period of 1902, and 680 less than for the same period of 1901. The total of liabilities involved is $3,804,000 greater for the first half of the year than for the first half of last year, but these were nearly $6,000,000 less than for the first half of 1901.

There are a good many reasons for this apparent soundness in the general business situation, but its principal significance is that what is now happening in Wall Street does not involve commercial business, and that it does not represent any shrinkage of intrinsic values or unsettle the prices of commodities. The dissociation of speculative and legitimate business seems to be more complete than formerly, and while it is so a great deal may happen in Wall Street which is not reflected in the productive and distributive industries and fails to affect unfavorably the interests of the masses of the people.

ROGUES' GALLERY LAW.

Mr. ROLAND B. MOLINEUX has rightly and justly declined to accept Justice HOWARD'S denial of his application to have his photograph and measurements removed from the Bertillon records of the State Prison Department. The "Bertillon records" is a euphemism for the Rogues' Gallery, where the photograph and measurements in question were placed at the time Mr. MOLINEUX was under indictment for the murder of Mrs. ADAMS. Having been acquitted by a jury of his peers, Mr. MOLINEUX sought to have his identifying likeness and measurements taken out of the collection of the Prison Department. His application was denied by Judge HOWARD, on the ground, we believe, that a mandamus would not run for such a purpose against the Prison Department.

Whatever may be the proper way for Mr. MOLINEUX to go about getting his remedy, a remedy he is entitled to; for he suffers a wrong and outrage, needless wrong and outrage, which no man should put up with. It would have been edifying if Justice HOWARD had felt free to cut his way through some of the moldering obstacles of legal form and at once give the applicant his redress.

Nobody but an imbecile would advance and none but a pueblic approve the proposition that the safety of society requires the retention in the prison records of Mr. MOLINEUX'S photograph and measurements. From the moment of his acquittal he was innocent in the eyes of the law, and the keeper of the Rogues' Gallery thereafter had no more right to his personal records than he would have to the photograph and the measurements of any other person not under indictment. The Rogues' Gallery is for offenders against the law, for the guilty, and for one reason or another the District Attorney's office and the police have failed to discover the person guilty of the murder of Mrs. ADAMS. The fact that in attempting to find the murderer they made a dreadful mess of the business is no warrant for putting this continuing outrage upon the victim of their blundering.

It is not the individual case but the general principle that is important. That principle, the principle that the Prison Department has no right to put the Rogues' Gallery stigma upon innocent men, is important enough to receive the serious attention of the courts. It would be better to do a little violence to some wretched superstition of the law rather than to permit so flagrant an invasion of the rights of the citizen.

VALUE.

The word value has always been a difficult one to define—not that a definition could not be found for it, but that out of fifty or a hundred definitions which the political economists have invented, no one seems to fit all the conditions. An illustration of how this difficulty has arisen was furnished in court on Wednesday, when a woman, arrested on suspicion of shopping more to her own advantage than that of the merchants whose establishments she patronized, offered her baby as bail for her appearance when summoned for examination. It might very well be that the baby in question was the most valuable possession of the woman offering it, a treasure beyond all appraisement and worth more to her than would be the entire capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation, represented by a certified check. Here was one standard of value. The court officer to whom the baby was offered does not seem to have considered it as of any value at all, and not only would not accept it as bail, but would not take it as a gift. Here was another standard of value applicable to the same object. Obviously, value is a relative term and depends for its meaning largely upon "the point of view." There are circumstances in which one requiring to give bail would sooner pledge every earthly possession than part with his or her baby for an hour; equally, it might happen that a baby would be regarded by a Magistrate as the one safe bail bond which could be accepted. Conversely, there are circumstances in which a prisoner would rather pledge a baby than not, and in which it could not possibly be regarded as good security for his or her appearance. As the same might be true of any asset, so to speak, it is clear that value means one thing at one time and under one set of conditions, and something very different at another time and under different conditions.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The winning of the Palma Trophy in England by the American team is a most gratifying proof of the extent to which military marksmanship is cultivated in the National Guard of this country. Three States were represented by the marksmen, undoubtedly the three in which the National Guard is most efficient, with the exception of Pennsylvania. It is a pity that some militiaman from that State should not have qualified, as no doubt there were many who could have done. But it was a victory distinctly for the citizen soldiery. There was only one professional soldier in the team, the representative of the Marine Corps. And these representatives of the militia of the United States have beaten the representatives of the United Kingdom not only, but of the British Empire.

It is really something to be proud of and encouraged about. For, unlike some of the earlier international contests in rifle shooting, it was intensely practical. The contest was between men armed with the actual weapons of their respective services, with rifles meant not for fancy work on targets, but for execution upon a human enemy. The fine points of determining the force and the direction of the wind, to which the American victory is largely attributed in London, are devices which have been in use in our service for years. In practical military marksmanship we thus lead the world, or the English-speaking part of it. The margin is small. We would not have it too large. It is not large enough to dispense us from taking all means of improving our shooting. But for the present "'tis enough, 'twill serve."

Experts insist that the next step in the development of the modern military arm must be the addition to it of telescopic sights. This means that the weapon has reached such perfection that it will, if correctly aimed and steadily held, pretty infallibly kill a man further off than the "man behind the gun" can see him with his unaided eyesight. In other words, target shooting at 1,000 yards by no means represents the promise and potency of execution of modern military small arms.

THE PROTECTIONIST STYLE.

The outbreak of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN two months since at Birmingham has given rise to an amount and variety of discussion rivaling that caused by the same gentleman's practical declaration of war upon the Boer Republic. And the passions, especially on his side, that have been awakened are hardly less intense and their expression hardly less vociferous. One of the most amusing features of the situation is the appearance in the press of certain professors of neo-protectionism, with a modification of the familiar American type of doctrine, supposed to be fitted to the uses of a nation which has inconveniently grown enormously rich under free trade.

In substance this doctrine is that free trade, under which Great Britain has obviously prospered, is an excellent policy within certain large areas, including self-sufficing peoples, grouped according to race and geographical distinctions, but excluding the rest of the world which greedily tries to sell within this free-trade area. According to the professors of this doctrine there is somewhere a mysterious limit within which it is profitable to buy and sell freely among the occupants of the delimited territory, but outside of which trade is undesirable and even disastrous. Now it is to be expected that the maintenance of this curiously arbitrary line of argument should require a style of its own. The usual qualities of exposition and inference—clearness, order, simplicity, logical development—are not only difficult, but excessively embarrassing. If indulged in one soon butts against obstacles of fact and reasoning that render further advance in the line of the theory impracticable. The style of writing in which this elaborately sophistical set of ideas must be advocated must itself be elaborate, with an appearance of brilliancy which excuses obscurity and tends to make a willing reader feel that the meaning, since it is not easily to be got at, must be very deep. Here, for instance, is a passage from a long article in The Fortnightly Review, by JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER:

> Trade is a game of skill, not an eviscerated abstract skeleton of pedantry and the schools, and that is all its transactions whatever, whether in regard to rents, profits, and wages, or to a purely private deal, whether between individuals, classes, or nations, he wins and takes the lion's share who by skillful manoeuvring manages, like NAPOLEON in his campaigns, to get his back against the wall by a larger concentration of effective productive force at each point.

This is offered by Mr. CROZIER as a sample of "what is most vital in the new science and art of political economy," all of which he says "may be written on your finger nails." The rest of his propositions are of much the same sort. So far as we can see it would be better for the author, instead of using many pages of a review to expound them, to "write them on his finger nails" once for all, and then to wash his hands of them. It is no discovery that "trade is a game of skill," but did any one ever really think that it was a skeleton, not to say an abstract skeleton, and an eviscerated one at that? Free traders regard trade as a more or less complex process of exchange by the parties to it of commodities which they respectively desire, and it is their observation that the process is most satisfactory and profitable all around when the parties to it are free to manage their own business. There is nothing of pedantry in that, and the schools that teach it best are the schools of experience in the factory, the warehouse, and the bank. We are convinced that all efforts to legislate for trade, save those which keep it as free as possible, either fail or are saved from complete failure by the amount of freedom that prevails in spite of the legislation, as in the case of the United States. And we expect that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S ambitious scheme, should it ever be adopted, will have the same fate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Proofs of the world's intellectual progress are numerous, of course, and the big ones are noticed by everybody, but not the least interesting, significant, and convincing of these proofs are certain facts so trivial, at first sight, that they are apt to escape mention. For instance, there is nightly performed on one of the roof gardens just now a feat of what seems to be levitation—a feat so extremely clever that, not many years ago, it would have attracted a lot of almost serious attention from people of intelligence and information, more than a few of whom would have been quite ready at least to say that there was "something very queer in it." Now nobody has the remotest suspicion of anything in the slightest degree "queer," but, on the contrary, every spectator watches the trick with calm amusement, and never thinks of taking his inability to explain how it is done as either evidence or indication that he is confronted by the manifestation of a supernatural or even of an unknown power. And yet, to all appearances, the absolutely impossible is performed in plain sight and close at hand. A woman, after undergoing a few "passes" of the sort invented or popularized by MESMER, rises into the air and remains there motionless, not only without any "visible means of support," but after a closed hoop has been so moved around her as to seem to demonstrate beyond question that she rests on nothing. Miracles rather less than more remarkable than this made a worldwide reputation for HOUDIN and earned for him the privilege of fairly intimate association with Kings. Today the name of the performer is unknown outside of the narrowest circles—and they not royal—and "I wonder how he does it" is the most excited comment his achievement evokes. It isn't that we have ceased to be credulous—alas for Wall Street if we had!—but that our credulity no longer takes in the magician of the old-fashioned sort. Mrs. EDDY can fool a few of us, and Mrs. PIPER an occasional university professor, but most of the ancient Gates of Delusion have been closed forever.

—Despite the success of the German Agrarians in securing the passage of laws to keep foreign meats out of their country, they have not reaped the harvest of profit they expected. Prices did go up enormously when the exclusion laws were passed, but they have not remained up. Instead, the consumers, having been forced by the high prices to seek other food, have not yet begun to buy again, though the prices are now low, and the unhappy Agrarians find foreign markets closed to them by laws passed in retaliation for those from which they expected so many benefits. The Frankfurter Zeitung describes the unhappy situation thus: "Through the chicanery of the provisions of the meat-inspection law, through the chicanery of the measures enforced against foreign meat on our German imperial frontiers, (resorted to under the pretense of sanitary protection,) other countries have been led to adopt similar measures against German products. Thus, for instance, after July 1 German meat products, be they Westphalian hams, Thuringian sausage, or Frankfort wuerstchen, will no longer be admitted into the United States, or only after undergoing the same troublesome and expensive inspection as that now enforced in Germany. The great sausage factories in Westphalia, which for twenty-five years have been exporting hundreds of thousands of sausages to the United States, are exposed to ruin, and the exportation of canned Frankfort sausages is likewise seriously threatened." So the Agrarians have built their pretty wall, only to find that it has two sides, and that instead of merely keeping foreign meats out of Germany, as was intended, it also keeps the German meats in when they cannot be sold at home. Protection is certainly a great scheme, especially when, as in this case, it is prosecution under false pretenses—pretended protection, that is.

—We are utterly unable to understand why the people of Kansas are grieved because we said the other day, in commenting on the fact that some college students and professors have gone down there to help get in the grain, that "they will be of use to the communities they visit in establishing new standards of refinement and inculcating more respect for the amenities than usually obtains among farm laborers." To us that statement seemed, and seems, entirely harmless and entirely courteous, as well as entirely true, and we haven't even the beginning of any idea why it should be repudiated, withdrawn, or modified. We didn't charge or hint that the farm laborers of Kansas are in greater need of refining influences than are the farm laborers of other States—New York, for example. We know perfectly well that the latter might easily change their manners for the better, and we would not hesitate for a moment to congratulate them if fortune favored them, as it has the Kansas harvesters, with an opportunity to have several weeks of close association with educated men more or less familiar with the customs of polite society. And yet we learn that our well-intentioned and thoroughly innocent words have "stirred up a hornet's nest" and that the Kansas papers are sarcastically wondering whether the people of that State are at last to be taught to wear their coats at table and occasionally to attack their food with a fork instead of a knife! How cruel! How unjust! Why, we didn't say that the collegiate harvesters were New Yorkers, or even natives of the North Atlantic States. For all we know, as many of them may have been born in Kansas as in any other part of the country, and if they were we haven't the slightest doubt of their competency to do what we prophesied they would do wherever they went. The thought that we have involuntarily given pain to the Kansans is hard, indeed, for us to bear, but what can we do about it? One cannot always be smoothing down the ruffled feathers of those who see offense where none exists, or always apologizing to those who misunderstand the obvious. If the farm hands of Kansas are all Chesterfields, of course we were wrong, but if they are not, what we set down must stand, hornet's nest or no hornet's nest.

—What, oh, what, did Archdeacon SINCLAIR mean when, in his speech encouraging the Pilgrim Club to erect in London a monument to GEORGE WASHINGTON, he said: "I feel assured that nothing will be more popular in this country than such a tribute to that great man of English birth, who has done so much for the world's history, not only for the young Nation across the sea, but for Great Britain as well." WASHINGTON was a great man, all right, and he did a lot for Great Britain, but, according to American records, at least, he wasn't a "great man of English birth." We have an idea that it was JOHN WASHINGTON, who went to Virginia in 1657, who was of English birth, and that JOHN'S great-grandson GEORGE was an American of the Americans, by descent as well as by nativity. The Archdeacon really should be more careful, even in after-dinner speeches.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

HOLD-UP OF THE BIG BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was Thomas Jefferson who said: "It is folly to heap importance upon ideals." It would be well for our "city fathers," particularly those who profess to be disciples of *Jeffersonian* principles, to digest this truism.

Since when have our conscientious Aldermen assumed the extraordinary responsibility of experts and engineers that they seek to defeat and delay a public improvement, the plans for the construction of which have been passed upon and approved by a disinterested commission of engineers appointed by the Mayor?

I take it the question involved is not one of engineering, but of prospective graft. The same old gang that delayed the completion of the Williamsburg Bridge and the tunnel are at their old game. Regardless of the motive which actuated the forty-one members of the Board of Aldermen to vote again at this most vital and important improvement, it certainly is bad for Brooklyn. What Brooklyn wants is the bridge, and its citizens want and need it badly.

No Brooklyn Alderman who voted against the appropriation can conscientiously face his constituents this Fall on the issue made by his vote, and I expect to be returned to the Board of Aldermen.

Every citizen with an unbiased mind can readily see, after reading the account of the proceedings of our dignified legislative body, that those who voted against the appropriation were not actuated by any motive of public interest. Some one certainly has an axe to grind, and until that axe is ground the people who travel to and from Manhattan and Brooklyn will have to continue to suffer the results of the dangerous congestion that exists at present on the Brooklyn Bridge, and with no hope of amelioration until the grafters get their pound of flesh.

What we need is a more representative body of our public-spirited individuals, in our local legislative body, and not a horde of politicians and grafters, who have only their own interests at heart, and not those they are supposed to represent.

CHARLES S. ARONSTAM.
Brooklyn, July 15, 1903.

THE MOSQUITO SANITARY FALLACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Never before have mosquitos been so outnumbering in the vicinity of New York City, in the very heart of it, (Central Park,) in Staten Island, New Jersey, and Long Island. To an extent almost beyond belief mosquitos have come this year, they are still coming, and shall continue to come until the first frost, and nothing else will kill them.

Everybody is complaining of the pest, and every day the New York and New Jersey papers give ample evidence of this fact. And what in my opinion is worse, our present plague of mosquitos is most effectively contradicting the kerosene sprinkling process of destruction of mosquitos and malaria. First, because it shows that this little winged insect is now as prosperous, healthy, and vigorous and to a considerably greater extent multiplying its own species after so many hundred thousand gallons of kerosene have been bought and used to destroy them in the New Jersey meadows and the neighborhood of New York City; second, because notwithstanding the immense increase of mosquitos this year malarial fevers have not in equal proportion also increased.

There has just returned from Cuba, according to the account published in a New York newspaper Sunday, July 5, 1903, a Dr. WALTER REED, Surgeon U.S.A., who is a vigorous and logical opponent of the mosquito being the only and exclusive means by which yellow fever is propagated. This investigator believes those who studied the transmission of yellow jack in Cuba have exaggerated this method of contagion, and that sanitation and public health were paramount in the eradication of yellow fever from that island as well as from Porto Rico.

It would be well then to hear what this Cuban doctor has to say on the subject of our present mosquito plague, the way to put a stop to it, and also his opinion about the milk of the cows fed in the New Jersey meadows sprinkled with kerosene oil having the taste of crude petroleum.

PETER HICKS, M. D.
New York, July 14, 1903.

Objects to Traveler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Traveler's" remarks in to-day's issue are provoking to any man of sense, and I may ask how far he is removed "from the men with the implements of toil in their hands filthy with the evidence of their work" who invaded the car which this dainty bit of humanity was obliged to ride in? His objection to the immigrant is on a level with his fear. When the health doctor passed them fresh (?) he knew they were free from disease and strong, able-bodied men, the kind the late Horace Greeley claimed were each worth a thousand dollars to the Government standing by his stock; but "Traveler" should travel on a bit further, and he would get the rough edges rubbed off—nothing like it for taking the conceit out of one. There just comes to my mind a stanza from a poem by the late Una, from her "Work is Worship":

> Though the worldly great may scorn you,
> Oh, what are they?—Have they
> Have they not the same Creator?
> Are they made of finer clay?
> 'Tis by noble deeds alone
> That a noble soul is known.

Brooklyn, July 14, 1903. E. A. F.

A Criticism of Typography.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publication of your article on the necessity of spectacles for children in to-day's TIMES is a cause for comment from one who has often wondered why the matter which appears under the caption "Topics of the Times" should be set in such small type, with lines close together, as is your custom for articles appearing in that column.

If the quotation from the "post-graduate" was made and commented on in small and closely set type for the express purpose of bringing a "rise" out of your readers, then you may feel that in at least one instance you have been successful. The writer trusts that you may receive the same reward in the same all other expressions of condemnation of the typographical manner in which these very interesting observations appear.

This particular article is printed in fifty-three lines occupying five and seven-eighths inches of space. Elsewhere on the same page the same size space is considered to be filled when occupied by forty-one lines of matter. Indeed, the latter is close enough for comfort.

Your correspondent is of the opinion that those who read your "T. of the T." column as they travel on surface cars, elevated, or suburban trains, would be grateful to you if this matter could be presented in a less crowded manner.

M. E. BOOTH.
Plainfield, N. J., July 15, 1903.

THE TIMES'S NEW BUILDING.

From The Omaha Bee.

The new building being erected in New York as the home of THE NEW YORK TIMES is located in the triangle bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. Its construction has involved the solving of some architectural problems of an unusual character, due to the shape of its site, the purposes for which the building is to be used, and the providing for the passage through the basement, below the level of the street, of the underground rapid transit railway, with entrance to a passenger station for the express trains.

The space occupied by the building at the level of the street is 4,000 square feet, while the space at the lowest level is 16,000 square feet. This lowest level, which will contain the press rooms, will be at a depth of fifty-five feet below the street, or more than four full stories, though the division will be into three. Structurally, then, the building is to be considered as four stories, or fifty-five feet higher than appears from an exterior view, and from bedrock to summit of tower is may very probably be the tallest building in the city.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

The most ambitious recent example of modern architecture is the new building THE NEW YORK TIMES is about to erect on an irregular tract of ground embraced by four streets that cross each other at what is called Long Acre Square. The building is saved from being a flatiron by a front on Forty-third Street that gives room for only one window. The opposite frontage will be nearly sixty feet and the two long sides will be 140 feet. The building will thus stand wholly detached, and the architect had an extraordinary opportunity for a monumental effect.

He has improved this in the most daring manner by giving to this distinctly utilitarian building some of the forms of the most airy and graceful poem in stone to be found in the Western World. Half of the building has the audacity to copy in steel and terra cotta the forms of the lovely Florentine bell tower, by which Giotto's name is better known than by the frescoes of the Paduan Arena. This tower rises 276 feet, and is molded in tower form for about two-thirds of its length. It is twenty-two stories high. The rest of the building, projecting from one of its sides like a truncated wedge, rises only sixteen stories, the lower twelve being treated like any other building and the upper four molded in the forms of the tower.

The effect may be rather peculiar, if there should be room in this crowded part of the city to get far enough away to see the building as a whole. Perhaps the architect does not take that into account; but has worked for the perspective of this beautiful tower, rising above all surrounding buildings as well as the rest of its own and visible to all the adjacent country for miles. Cass Gilbert, before he got the Custom House contract, designed one of the most beautiful office buildings in Lower New York in harmonious color and expressive forms. Some of it could be seen from City Hall Park; but, when it was done, it was discovered that the best view of all was from the ferryboats on the Hudson. Probably this will be true of THE TIMES Building also.

From Newspaperdom.

Plans of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S new building, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, show that it is to be the second highest building in New York, and very possibly the tallest steel structure in the city, if measured from the bottom of the excavation, fifty-five feet below the street.

From sidewalk to summit the building will measure 376 feet, which is 17 feet lower than the Park Row Building and 37 feet higher than the Manhattan Life Insurance Building. Its site will make it stand out and, like the Flatiron Building, will make it the more imposing.

The main part of the structure is to be sixteen stories high, with a tower about fifty feet on a side on Forty-second Street, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue. The tower is to contain six floors, which, with the fifteenth, sixteenth, and ground floors, and the basement, will be occupied by the newspaper. The rest will be let for offices, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupancy early in April of next year.

The materials contemplated by the design are a light granite for the basement and terra cotta for the superstructure.

The trains of the subway will run through a part of the basement story of the new building, which fact has made necessary some peculiar and difficult basement excavation. As a matter of fact, the floor of THE TIMES pressrooms will be fifty-five feet below the street level, or the height of more than four full stories, although the actual division is into three. The uppermost of these is the tail basement of which the floor is at the level of the tracks, and which, excepting the part actually occupied by the subway, will be available for rental, the station being outside the building and near its southeast corner. The next, the first sub-basement, is ten feet in height, corresponding to the depth of the supporting substructure of the subway, and available for storage. The third, the second sub-basement, contains the pressrooms and boiler rooms and their dependencies.

The editorial offices will be in the tower, which, of course, will house all the requirements of the editorial end. Besides the press and stereotyping rooms in the basement, and the publication office on the ground floor, the composing room evidently required more room on one level than could be provided in the tower. It accordingly occupies the upper floor of the whole triangle, or, rather trapezoid, the sixteenth story, which is higher than the other stories above the ground floor. The business department will occupy the fifteenth floor.

NUGGETS.

The Original Philosopher.

We would make fewer bulls in this life if we had not so many wrong steers.—Baltimore American.

Unfortunately the Only Way.

"Of course, you wouldn't marry a title?"

"Not if there was any other way of getting one," answered the severely practical girl.—Chicago Post.

Mosquitos Versus Music.

If it is true that mosquitos may be killed with music, it might be well to let the mosquitos and the amateur performers fight it out.—Kansas City Journal.

Prophetic Estimates.

There are animals purporting to be whales at swim in the ocean of Fame whom Posterity will easily pack a dozen at a time into a sardine box.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Insinuation.

"What I want," said the coy maid of more or less uncertain years, "is a hat that will suit my complexion."

"Oh," exclaimed the milliner with sudden inspiration: "I have a hand-painted hat in the window that I'm sure will be just what you want."—Chattanooga News.

THE LICENSED BARBER.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Under a cool electric fan
The licensed barber stands,
A conversational man is he,
With lather on his hands;
And the muscles of his waxing jaw
Are strong as iron bands.

He was examined yesterday
By an examining board,
A bunch of wise commissioners
His think tank had explored;
And they had found it seemingly,
Sufficiently well stored.

These questions they had handed him:
"What line of talk would you
Employ in shaving business men?"
Also, "What would you do
In case a man refused to talk
And rudely snapped 'Get through!'"

"How many times should you inquire
Of each man whom you shave,
'How do you like this weather, Sir?'
And so you deftly lave
His raw, scraped face, do you discuss
The trust dilemma grave?"

These queries and a thousand more
The barber answered right,
And though his razor grieve you sore,
He's now a licensed knight;
His talk is smooth—as for his work,
That matters not a mite!

ART NOTES.

In the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten a call has been issued by Mr. Wilhelm von Polenz to Germans to put their best foot forward at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. He informs his countrymen that German art is hardly known over here with the exception of German music. "Böcklin, Menzel, Klinger until recently were unknown over there even by name. On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean there is not a single original work of German sculpture of any importance. * * * In museums and private galleries German genre is best represented at present, rarely landscapes, almost never portraits (!). In the Western Hemisphere Defregger, Gruetzner, Makart, Vautier, Frits Kaulbach represent our modern painters. * * * The Americans have a strong and ever-increasing need for works of art. As is well known, they follow after names above everything else when they make purchases. The art trade is almost entirely in the hands of international agents, who draw their wares from London and Paris. During late years German art was unknown; it was not the fashion, and in fact did not reach the market at all. We can fight against this disgraceful condition only by sending objects to the exhibition. The few good German pictures which I can recall over there, for example, a few Uhdes, a Max, a Kuhl, a Feuerbach, a couple of Achenbachs, were, characteristically enough, pictures which failed to be sold at exhibitions here in Germany. It should be the aim of German artists to indulge for once in actual policy, in order to conquer the American market for themselves. America is able to pay. Why not exchange our surplus of good art for good money? In Munich alone more pictures are painted than would supply the demand of the whole of Germany. The prayer of Burns, 'O wad some power the giftie gie us to see ourses as ithers see us,' has been answered in the person of Herr von Polenz. He regards us as a young and shockingly ignorant folk of sarvenus who have been kept from the knowledge of German painting and sculpture by the wicked "international agents," who draw their goods from London and Paris. He seems to assume that Germans have been our oldest and most successful importers of pictures, and that no good German painter, for the past century, has failed to have many representative pictures offered in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, while a host of American painters have returned from Munich bringing with them the natural enthusiasm of pupils for the masters under whom they studied. Though from what he says he seems to have visited the United States, he does not know that Lenbach, Achenbach, Major von Bremen, Elke von Unde, and a dozen other German painters are as well known here as in Germany.

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A British painter strikes a chord which will reverberate among his fellow-artists who cannot write R. A. after their names, with a little picture of a studio interior in quiet tones. A painter sits before his canvas contemplating it with surprise and depression, a little bewilderment, and a touch of disgust. The key to his mood is found in the title, which merely recites the first words in the "blue letter" that accompanies rejected pictures. "The President and Council Regret" is the formula that dashes the hopes of thousands of artists who visit the Royal Academy later on and wonder why, in view of the stupidity and worthlessness of the greater number of accepted pictures, their particular lambs should have been classed among the goats. Mr. Francis Barraud, in the Outsider, who was clever enough to conceive a little genre picture which was sure to win its way into the Academy exhibition, owing to its appeal to all artists, even the most successful.

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The Rajah of Mysore has commissioned Mr. Harold Speed of London to make him portraits of the King and Queen of England for his palace in India. The painter has produced two three-quarter lengths, King Edward, or rather Emperor Edward, is most gorgeously attired in order the more to impress a minor potentate of the Orient. The Empress is less stunning in attire, but makes up for that by greater charm. Mr. Speed is not one of the great portraitists, but the two likenesses are said to be not without merit. Another painter, Mr. Thomas M. Henry, has painted King Edward, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales on the deck of the royal yacht Britannia.

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Mezzotints after the British portraits keep to the high figures noted during recent years. The engraving of Romney's "Hon. Mrs. Beresford" by J. Jones, in the first state with full margins and before inscription, went for $1,300; the same painter's "Henrietta, Countess of Warwick," by J. R. Smith, first state, with uncut margins, brought $1,400, and two examples of Hoffner's "Mrs. Michael Angelo Taylor as Miranda," by W. Ward, fetched $1,200 each. The latter is a full-length portrait. At the same sale, Durer's "Melencolia" went for $350, his "Knights and Death" for $340, and Rembrandt's "John Lietma" for $670.

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Realism is still the watchword on the operatic stage as well as in other lines of art. Scenes of the opera "Gioconda," by Ponchielli, are laid in the courtyard of the Doge's Palace in Venice. It is now proposed to use the courtyard as the opera house, and give "Gioconda" on the spot. Laura and Alvise will then descend the actual stairway of "the giants," as it is called from the big statues at the top; the scribe Isepo will sit at the actual writer's desk near the Porta della Carta. Bernado will throw the secret denunciation into the veritable and venerable "Lion's Mouth." Even the bell Marangone, which came down with a crash when the campanile fell, is at hand to sound at the proper moment. Doubtless a performance of this sort would please the Venetians and bring Italians and foreigners thither from a distance.

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The bronze statue of Goethe as a student which has been unveiled in Leipsic shows him in the long-skirted coat of the anti-Revolutionary days, the powdered hair and cue, the high stock and ruffles, long-waisted embroidered waistcoat and frilled cuffs. His head is raised as he walks along bareheaded with a book in his right and the three-cornered hat in the left hand. The figure represents a somewhat particular if not foppish young fellow of twenty years. The statue is about eight feet high, and stands on a pedestal of red polished granite, it is by Prof. Kalt, farther of schools. The pedestal has low relief portraits of Kathchen Schönkopf, his first love, and of Friederike Oeser, her bosom friend. Descendents of these two young girls were at the unveiling. The statue looks across the square at Auerbach's Keller.

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London is said to possess at present no less than 313 parks and open spaces, while in 1684 their number was only 108. They are reckoned to have cost $10,000,000. On a rough calculation there is an acre to 750 persons, reckoning to London a little more than 4,500,000 souls.

BISHOP BOWMAN'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration of His 80th Anniversary at Home of His Son-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 16.—With a dinner at the residence of his son-in-law, Burns D. Caldwell, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bowman, formerly Bishop in the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, last night celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday.

Dr. Bowman was born in Briar Creek, Penn., and received his education at a school at Williamsham, Mass., finishing at Dickinson College at Carlisle, Penn. There he took a course in law in addition to his ecclesiastical studies. He was ordained in 1838, and received a charge at what is now Hamilton, Penn. He taught at Dickinson College from 1840 to 1844, and founded and for the years was President of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Penn. He was pastor of a church at Louisburg, Penn., in 1850, and while there was made President of the Penn University in Indiana, where he remained until 1857, when he was made Bishop. His family consists of five sons, Theodore, Thomas, Charles, Samuel Britton, and Cecelius Bowman, and two daughters, Miss Mary Bowman and Mrs. Caldwell. His wife died several years ago.

OPEN DOOR ASSURED NOW IN MANCHURIA

China Will Open Several Ports Now Closed to Trade.

Matter Settled at Secretary Hay's Hitherto Unexplained Call at the Russian Embassy.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Manchurian question has been settled, the open door is assured, and the State Department, under Mr. Hay's direction, has met with another success. China has agreed to open as treaty ports several ports now closed to the world's trade, and Russia assents. This is the formal way of putting it, but as a matter of fact the negotiations were concluded at the interview between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini at the Russian Embassy on June 29. To-day the matter is finished by the announcement of the receipt of China's promise and Russia's formal assurance.

While the ports to be opened are not yet specified, it is gathered from the communications received that they are Moukden, the principal inland port of Manchuria, and Ta Tung Kao, at the mouth of the Talu River. The State Department is highly gratified at this outcome, feeling that it has secured, not only for American commerce, but for the commerce of the world at large, a very substantial gain.

The interview between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini at the Russian Embassy was held the day before the Secretary departed for Newport. The Ambassador then had in hand the necessary authorization from his own Government to make the pledges which are now in process of redemption. These pledges were reduced to writing by Mr. Hansen, the Russian Chargé, during his call at the State Department to-day.

It now remains for Minister Conger to define in the trade treaty which he is negotiating with China the terms and conditions under which the new ports are to be opened. It may be stated that had the United States Government cared to pursue a selfish policy in this matter it might easily have secured promises of special privileges from Russia, but Secretary Hay has held to the broader doctrine of the open door in Manchuria for the whole world.

THE MEETING AT PORT ARTHUR.

It now develops that the meeting of Russian officials at Port Arthur, just concluded, was but one of the steps, though an important one, which the St. Petersburg Government had planned in execution of its purpose to place matters of internal administration in Manchuria in such condition that the ports desired by the United States and Japan could be opened to trade without causing disturbance or involving undue sacrifice of proper Russian interests.

It already had been represented that much of the friction that had grown out of the Manchurian question was caused by a sort of triple, yet independent, administration of affairs in Manchuria by representatives of different branches of the Russian Government. The result was that one official would not feel bound by the pledges made by another, so that foreign nations complained of bad faith. It is understood that now, following the Port Arthur conference, a compact and responsible direction of affairs has been arranged for and orders issued from St. Petersburg are certain to meet with speedy and exact compliance.

Although no set time is mentioned in the promise to open the ports, it is believed that this will follow soon after the Russian evacuation in September.

Respecting the two ports mentioned as likely to be opened, namely, Moukden and Ta Tung Kao, it may be said that both politically and from a trade point of view the latter port is apt to prove the more important, though the place is now so little known that the name is not to be found on many of the best charts. It lies on the right bank of the Yalu River, not far from its mouth, and close to it is the Korean town of Weju, an important trade centre, which undoubtedly will prove tributary to the new port. At present Ta Tung Kao does not amount to much, but rapid development is looked for as soon as it becomes a treaty port. At first the United States Government sought to have Takushan made the open port in this part of Manchuria, but the Japanese favored Ta Tung Kao, and the United States abandoned Takushan in favor of Ta Tung Kao that it appeared at the latter is open all the year around, while Takushan is closed by ice during several Winter months.

Moukden is at the head of navigation on Liao River, and is the point from which caravans start through Manchuria and Siberia. It is at present the largest mart in Manchuria next to Niu Chwang.

COTTON TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

Simultaneously with the promise to open up Manchuria to the world's trade comes a report to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor from United States Consul Miller, at Niu Chwang, which thus far is the only open port in Manchuria, respecting the cotton goods trade of that province. He says it is the great market for cotton goods in Manchuria, and is the earnest attention of Russian manufacturers and Moscow. They are seeking to capture a good share of the $12,180,000 worth of cotton goods trade that annually comes through this port. They are offering most tempting inducements to merchants to go to Moscow to purchase their supplies. The Consul refers to a dispatch to the Minister at Peking in which the latter mentioned that a Russian agent had taken a number of merchants to Moscow to make a contract for the importation of drills imitating American products. Mr. Miller reports the return of these merchants to Niu Chwang because the drills were not quite up to the American standard in quality.

The completion of the Siberian Railway, the Consul says, has brought a new factor in the great cotton goods trade of North China. And American manufacturers must be alive to the situation and adjust their business arrangements to meet these new conditions if they wish to hold their trade.

The volunteer fleet heavily subsidized by the Russian Government is bringing Russian goods to North China at low freight rates, and these goods are being entered at Port Arthur and Dairy without paying any customs duties. The port charges for ships are nominal, and there are no ship charges. American goods are then sent to Shanghai, where customs and port charges, storage, and handling are paid, and are then reshipped to Niu Chwang, where freight, pilotage, port, and handling charges are again paid. This fleet consists of fourteen steamers, with a total tonnage of 30,481.

"OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA TRIUMPH FOR MR. HAY.

That Is London Construction of Announced Settlement of Manchuria Difficulty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—It, says The Times, in its editorial article to-day, the very satisfactory intelligence of the settlement of the Manchurian difficulty proves well founded, the United States will deserve the congratulations of the powers having common trade interests for the successful vindication of the principle of equality of opportunity in Manchuria.

This diplomatic victory, says The Times, is the just reward of the practical and far-sighted method of negotiation which the United States has adopted from the first. It owes the success with which it has prosecuted its demands to the statesmanlike directness of its diplomacy.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 17.—The announcement that the State Department at Washington has received assurances from the Chinese Government that it will shortly open several ports to the world's trade, and from the Russian Government that it will not oppose such opening, has been received with interest in official circles in London. Foreign Secretary Lord Lansdowne was not at the Foreign Office at the late hour that the dispatch was received here. Other officials expressed satisfaction at the news, but withheld further comment pending the arrival of fuller details.

At the Chinese Legation it was said that no official news on the subject had yet been received there.

Both the Foreign Office and the Japanese Legation say they are without advices as to the result of the conference of Russian officials at Port Arthur. At both places the dispatches were read with the keenest interest. The Japanese officials are disappointed at the attitude of Great Britain, which they believe is in the direction of endeavoring to restrain Japan's active policy in China. The Russian preparations reported this morning were no surprise at the legation, where it was said they were known to have been in progress for some time.

The morning papers, which comment on the announcement that the State Department at Washington has received assurances from the Chinese Government that it will shortly open several ports to the world trade, congratulate Secretary Hay on the success he has gained in the admission of the principle of the "open door" in China, and, while expressing great suspicion that Russian diplomacy has left some troublesome conditions in reserve, they are inclined to believe that Secretary Hay is too astute to be put off with a mere paper concession.

The Daily Graphic says: "While the realization of the policy which Mr. Hay has pursued with such signal ability is perhaps still remote, the concession obtained is valuable as showing on which side are the trump cards."

The Daily News says the United States has shown wisdom in rejecting the offer of special privileges.

RUSSIAN FLAG AGAIN HOISTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Times says a correspondent at Niu-Chwang reports that on July 4 the Russian flag was again hoisted on the railway station at Ying-sze-Kow, the terminus of the Shan-hai-Kwan line, where it was hauled down last October, when the railway was restored to the Chinese administration.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Large Gold Reserve—Exports and Imports Increase—Another Budget Dispute Expected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the gold reserve of the Bank of Japan is 118,000,000 yen, (about $56,500,000.) The bank also holds 40,000,000 yen in gold bullion and foreign gold bonds. The Treasury holds 20,000,000 yen. Thus there is 178,000,000 yen in gold against 200,000,000 yen in notes, an unprecedented situation. The rate of interest is gradually falling, and new joint-stock undertakings are being floated.

The foreign trade returns for the first half of the year show large increases both in exports and imports, but there is an excess of imports owing to the bad Autumn rice crop last year. The climatic conditions are now favorable, and a good harvest is hoped for.

A strong conflict is anticipated over the next budget. One party of officials advocates a reduction of administrative expenses and increased taxation, while others timidly advise a domestic loan for the naval increment. This controversy does not show financial weakness, but only a difference of opinion.

CASTRO INSISTS ON BATTLE.

Bolivar Garrison Offers to Surrender If He Will Spare Gen. Ferrara, but He Refuses.

SOLEDAD, Venezuela, July 16.—The attack on Ciudad Bolivar by the Venezuelan Government troops was deferred at the request of United States Consul Henderson, Herr Broksmen, the German Consul, and the Bishop, who yesterday transmitted to President Castro, through Gen. Gomez, the Commander in Chief of the Government forces, the following dispatch from Gen. Rolando, the rebel leader:

"I desire to avoid shedding blood, which must prove sterile in view of the exceptional circumstances in which the revolution is placed. After having agitated the public for upward of two years, it seems that you have an opportunity of terminating the long struggle by the exercise of a little patriotism, by guaranteeing the personal liberty of Gen. Ferrara, who, according to Vice President Gomez, is the only obstacle, and authorizing the latter to accept a formal treaty instead of an unconditional surrender, as he desires, which is also another obstacle.

"The foregoing suggestion does not in any way involve a manifestation of weakness either on the part of the self-denying and heroic army I have the honor to command or on my part, for if, unfortunately, we are not able to arrive at an honorable settlement, my army will know how to do its duty.

"With esteem, I remain,
"NICOLAS ROLANDO."

Gen. Castro replied late last night as follows:

"I have received your telegram. If you were really an honorable and patriotic man you would not have entered into this revolution on a most unjustifiable and criminal nature, not only because of its entire lack of motive, but because of the connivance it has had with the enemies of the country, or, which is the same thing, with foreigners.

"It seems to me to ask, under these circumstances, that the double traitor, Ferrara, be included in the exercise of mercy is the height of iniquity. Speaking to you in sincere language, so that you may realize for all time that I prefer the triumph of the ideas and principles of justice, at all cost, guarantees cannot be granted to Ferrara by one who upholds above all else truth, right, justice, and equity.

"Referring to the last paragraph of your telegram regarding the fulfillment of your duty, it is neither for me nor for you to judge who have done their duty; that remains to posterity and history.

"Your countryman,
"CIPRIANO CASTRO."

In view of these telegrams, the opening of hostilities, which was improbable yesterday, appears inevitable to-day.

The Venezuelan man-of-war Bolivar has left for the Island of Trinidad to fetch provisions for the Government troops.

The United States gunboat Bancroft and the French cruiser Jouffroy arrived off this port yesterday afternoon. They report all well on board.

VENEZUELAN INDEMNITY PAID.

CARACAS, July 16.—The Venezuelan Government yesterday paid to the representatives of the allied powers the last installments of the indemnity as stipulated by the protocol.

To Attend the Wagner Festivities.

BERLIN, July 16.—The last mail brought to Siegfried Wagner the announcement that 145 Americans are to attend the week's festivities in connection with the unveiling on Sept. 30 of the Richard Wagner Monument. The list includes Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William Rockefeller and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Charles L. Tiffany, United States Senator Wetmore, and many other well-known residents of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington.

FLUTTERS BERLIN DOVECOTES.

Publication of Correspondence as to British-German Commercial Relations Causes Worry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—It would appear, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that the publication of the correspondence in regard to British commercial relations with Germany has seriously fluttered the Berlin dovecotes. The original mot d'ordre was to lie low and say nothing, it being felt that public discussion would only strengthen the position of the very large section of Englishmen who are convinced that the time has arrived for reconsidering the whole commercial policy of the empire. The publication of the diplomatic correspondence in London, in conjunction with Lord Lansdowne's recent speech in the House of Lords and the comments of the British press, has now rendered it impossible to pursue tactics of silence in Berlin.

The correspondent says that with the exception of the Socialist organs there is a general desire to support the German Foreign Office in its attitude toward Canada, but there is by no means the same unanimity even in the patriotic press in regard to Baron von Richthofen's menace respecting the most-favored-nation treatment of British goods.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN FAIR ESTATE CLAIMS.

Two Alleged Eye Witnesses of Automobile Accident in France Arrested for Perjury.

PARIS, July 16.—A new development has arisen in the matter of the claims to the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, who were killed in an automobile accident at Pacy-sur-Eure, France, last August.

The judicial authorities of the Department of the Seine were informed that the testimony given by alleged eye witnesses of the accident contained contradictions which was open to the suspicion of having been inspired by a party to the suit. A Parisian Magistrate was appointed to make an investigation, as the result of which two persons were arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of perjury.

The names of the prisoners have not yet been given out.

25,000 TROOPS ARE TO STAY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Large British Force to be Kept There Because It Could Easily Be Dispatched to India.

LONDON, July 17.—In the course of the discussion of the army estimates in the House of Commons yesterday War Secretary Brodrick said it had been decided to keep a force of 25,000 men permanently in South Africa, whence reinforcements could readily be dispatched to India in the event of an attack on the frontier.

Mr. Brodrick added that this preparation for such a contingency as sending reinforcements to India was a timely step, and less costly than it would be to increase the permanent garrison of India. The Government considered it was entitled to ask India to contribute to the maintenance of the force in South Africa intended for its service in case of need.

The Secretary estimated that the extra cost of keeping this emergency force in South Africa would be £1,500,000 yearly.

PANAMA CANAL MESSAGE.

Views Submitted to the Colombian Congress by President Marroquin.

COLON, Colombia, July 16.—The text of President Marroquin's message submitted to the Colombian Congress has reached here. The part referring to the Panama Canal says:

"There are two alternatives before the Government: Firstly, the curtailment of Colombian sovereignty in consideration of certain pecuniary advantages, and, secondly, to rigorously maintain sovereignty and demand peremptorily the money indemnity to which we consider ourselves entitled. In the first case the wishes of the inhabitants of the Department of Panama will be satisfied, but the Government may be afterward accused of failing to defend the sovereignty of the country and of sacrificing the interests of the nation. In the second case, if the canal is not built via the Panama route the Government will be accused of failing to obtain the wealth of which the canal may be regarded as the beginning, and which may be the sole condition of our future aggrandizement.

"I have already made known my wish that an interoceanic canal should be opened throughout our territory. I think even at cost and sacrifice we should not place obstacles in the way of such a grand enterprise, because it would surely result in a gigantic material improvement of our country; also because once the canal is opened the ships which now draw their trade in our relations to North America, whereby our industries, commerce, and wealth would be greatly benefited.

"Happily for me the immense responsibility of deciding the question rests upon Congress, which must definitely approve or disapprove the treaty proposed by the United States Government."

£4,900 FOR THIRTEEN SPOONS.

Apostle Set, Dated 1536, Brings a Record Figure in London.

LONDON, July 16.—Thirteen silver Apostle spoons with figures of Christ and the twelve Apostles upon them were auctioned at London this afternoon. They brought the record price of £4,900. The spoons are dated 1536, and constitute the earliest complete set known.

The bidding was spirited, commencing at £600 and rising rapidly until the spoons were finally knocked down to a dealer for the sensational figure stated.

Blue Nile Expedition Fails.

ADEN, July 16.—The expedition headed by W. N. MacMillan of St. Louis, Mo., which was fitted out to explore the course of the Blue Nile, with a view to ascertaining its navigability as a trade route from Central Abyssinia to the Mediterranean, has abandoned its task. The boats were swamped, but there were no casualties. The members of the expedition are returning to Jibuti, on the Gulf of Aden.

MR. WILSON ON THE CROPS.

Secretary Says Corn Crop Will Be Short, Grass Fine, and Wheat Good.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Wilson, who has just returned from a trip that included Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota, said to-day that while the farming conditions generally are good and some of the crops have a large yield, the corn crop will be short.

"The abnormally cool weather," he said, "has retarded the development of the corn crop. Along the valleys and high waters the crop has been destroyed, and on the level lands that have been saturated the corn will not mature. The best corn is along the dry, rolling lands, but even there the cool season has prevented the crop from being what it should be at this time. We may have an average crop, if the weather in the future is favorable, but if it continues cold it is hard to say to what extent there will be a shortage. The grass crop will be the finest for many years. The cool weather has favored the growth of oats, wheat, and barley, and that class of products.

"The wheat crop is generally good. Altogether the outlook for the farmer is good. We have been paying $8,000,000 annually for macaroni. We are growing all of our own macaroni this year."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Rumors of various kinds are flying about as thick as clouds of mosquitos. Some of these have a foundation and others have not. It is stated that the eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, is engaged to Miss Muriel White, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry White and the niece of Winthrop Rutherfurd and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant of this city. Austen Chamberlain is a member of Parliament and forty years old. He is a son by the first marriage of Joseph Chamberlain. The Colonial Secretary's second wife was Miss Endicott of Massachusetts, the daughter of the Secretary of War under the first Cleveland Administration. The news cannot be confirmed.

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Alfred G. Vanderbilt is at Atlantic City, and is quoted as saying that the story of the reconciliation of the Cornelius Vanderbilts with his mother is true. The interview and the story will be found elsewhere.

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The Countess of Minto and her daughter Lady Eileen Elliott have left Newport and have gone to visit Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Hall. They are to remain until Monday.

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Mrs. Astor has planned to leave to-day for Newport. She will remain there for the season.

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Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who has been in the Adirondacks, has gone to Newport to visit her daughter Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, who have been absent abroad for some time, arrived in this country yesterday on the Majestic. They are to go to Newport later for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick will cruise this Summer in European waters. They are arranging a party of friends and they are to be absent several months.

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E. H. Taller, who has been visiting his son T. Suffern Taller at Newport, has returned to town. He has been at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

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Miss Anita Sands is passing a week with Miss Street at Seabright.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—Countess Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot concluded their Newport visit to-day, leaving at 1 o'clock this afternoon for New York. They will visit Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at their country place at Ophir Farm before returning to Canada.

Lady Bache Cunard arrived to-day and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener at the Pinard cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay arrived this afternoon on the steam yacht Colonia and sailed to-night to the eastward.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller arrived to-day at their villa on Ocean Avenue for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson N. Potter are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter at their cottage on Catherine Street.

Miss Anne Leary arrived to-night at her new cottage on Bellevue Avenue. She is not expected to begin her Thursday afternoon receptions until August.

Dr. and Mrs. Edgar of New York are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, and Ralph N. Ellis returned from New York to-day.

Miss Lillian Townsend of New York has arrived at the Desfossez cottage, Merton Road, for the Summer.

A number of polo players engaged in a practice game at Alfred G. Vanderbilt's private field at Oakland Farm this afternoon, and Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon for a number of her women friends early in the afternoon, her guests remaining to see the polo.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock Swann, William Grosvenor, Isaac H. Clothier, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Swann and Baroness Sellieres, and Lieut. Commander M. R. Usher, United States Navy, are registered at the Casino.

Marquis Torre Hermosa of Madrid, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ahlsen of Hanover, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baker of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McCalley of Middletown, Ohio, are at the new Cliffs Hotel.

The work on the new buildings at Sandy Point Farm is so far advanced that the house will be ready for occupancy and the stables for use upon the arrival Aug. 1 of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt from their European wedding trip.

Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones gave an afternoon party to-day, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Mallery, and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn.

Dinners will be given at the Casino Sunday night by Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. William R. Travers, and William Cutting, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Allan Poe of Maryland have arrived at Harmony villa, Jamestown, for the Summer. Mr. Poe will begin next autumn the erection of a new cottage on land at Shoreby Hill, which he recently purchased.

Mrs. Ashton Harvey of Madison, N. J., has arrived at the Weeden Cottage, Jamestown.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NUISANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 16.—Cottagers and hotel guests attended the Matthewson musicale this evening. The soloists were Mme. Rosa Linde, Miss Nellie Wright, Reed Miller, and Purdon Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Hendrick of Washington, D. C., who have just arrived at the Pier on their honeymoon, are at the Gladstone.

At the Imperial are Count Kinsky of Bohemia, Mrs. Mackay and the Misses Mackay of Lenox, and Langhorne Wister of Philadelphia.

Among the prominent arrivals at the Matthewson are Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Abercrombie of Washington.

TO MARRY AN ALBANY MAN.

Engagement of Miss Sarah Elizabeth Van Rensselaer Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Sarah Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, daughter of Killian Van Rensselaer of New York, and Benjamin Walworth Arnold of Albany. Miss Van Rensselaer is now in Paris and Mr. Arnold, who is a leading lumber dealer here, is just finishing a two-hundred-thousand-dollar residence on Washington Park.

Mr. Arnold has been twice married. His first wife was a sister of President Andrew V. Raymond of Union College and his second wife was Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer, a relative of the prospective bride. No date is announced for the ceremony.

COMING ARMY WEDDING.

Engagement of Major Gen. Young's Daughter, Elizabeth, to Lieut. Hannay.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Miss Elisabeth Young, daughter of Major General Young of the regular army, is engaged to be married to First Lieut. J. R. T. Hannay of the Twenty-second Infantry, now stationed at Fort Crook, near this city. Miss Young is at present visiting at the home of Col. and Mrs. McClernand in Omaha, having come here two weeks ago on their invitation.

While the date of the nuptials has not yet been announced, it is understood that the marriage is to take place some time in November. Lieut. Hannay is a son of Col. Hannay, who is now stationed at Vancouver Barracks.

Ailing—Bush.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 16.—Miss Lottie Frances Bush, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bush, and August H. Ailing of New York were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 66 Valley Road, in the presence of the immediate relatives and a few friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Orville Reed, pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church. Miss Jessie Gregory of Upper Montclair was maid of honor, and Robert Ailing of New York, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man. The flower girls were Janet and May Bush, nieces of the bride.

IN THE SHOPS.

They were going like hot cakes yesterday—big squares of gayly printed cotton, some kind of Oriental goods which might be used for small table covers, small window draperies or even two of them to make a mammoth pillow. They were only 5 cents apiece, and any one could afford them at that. They were about a yard square.

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Selling at the same time were long window draperies in the same cotton, perhaps three yards long, with a cream-white centre, most of them, and fantastic colored borders. Some of them showed a small menagerie of animals in quaint Oriental designs, and all were most attractive. These were selling for 25 cents each. They were intended to go in pairs and had the widest border on the lower end and along one side. A woman who invested in one was going to use it for a table cover for a rather long, narrow table, set in front of a window and against the wall in a country house.

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In something of better quality than these and really delightful in effect are other large squares, a little smaller, but the size for making the ordinary sofa cushion. They are in characteristic Japanese designs and brilliant colors. There are some with a grotesque man's figure in the centre, others with many small figures in conventional designs, and there are landscapes, &c. These are 25 cents each, and two can be used for a cushion or one and a plain side in a bright color to match one of the colors in the figured side.

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Very pretty scarfs of crêpe were selling up town yesterday for $1. Some of these were figured all over, others had plain centres, deep colored borders across the ends, and narrower ones at the sides. Others were in a plain color and with drawn work. These scarfs were not the widest—six or eight inches wide, perhaps—but of a convenient size and very good for the money.

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Some of the more expensive scarfs have embroidered figures upon them. One in white crêpe has sprays of roses in a pale green or white silk with a pale green tone. There is the rose foliage in each spray and the blossoms more or less conventionalized.

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Another embroidered design is in the form of what appears to be a raspberry design in a pale soft raspberry shade.

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A brocaded white crêpe scarf has a design of pink roses upon it.

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In the fine lacquer there are frequently realistic designs in small boxes. For instance, the fan is a favorite design, a little open-and-shut fan, represented as open. One of these will be only large enough to hold a few tiny trinkets, and others could hold considerable jewelry if they were used for that purpose. Another pretty, small lacquer box is in the form of a butterfly, and still another represents a Japanese boat. A petty trio of boxes becomes a six-sided piece when put together, but it is formed of three diamond-shaped boxes.

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One of the most effective Turkish toweling bath robes for the man is made of the material in an attractive shade of gray, bound with scarlet ribbon and tied at neck and waist with heavy scarlet silk cords, the ends finished with tassels. There is a hood to this bath robe, also bound with the red.

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A bathing suit for the woman is of white and black, a white ground with a pattern of polka dots in graduated sizes in black. There is a black silk stock with a turnover and tabs in front of the white material. The short sleeves have a ruffle of black on the edge and there is a black silk sash around the waist tied at a little one side of the front.

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An outing hat for a woman is of the three-cornered shape—a Continental style without strongly marked characteristics. It is of white felt, with the edge bound with a white silk braid and a narrow band of the braid around the crown.

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Another hat of black has a wide, stiff rim, and the crown, something like that of a Fedora, knocked in in the centre, but a little smaller and a little stiffer than the crown of that style of hat.

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A Panama for a woman has a crown about as high as the hats ever come, the top dented in, not like the Fedora, but with a round hollow in the top. It is trimmed with a black velvet ribbon, perhaps two inches wide, carried around the crown and tied in a simple two-loop bow in the front.

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A wicker Summer basket for a dog or cat looks like nothing so much as a Shaker bonnet with a floor to it. There is a big arched top, longer than it is wide, and with the front entirely open. It is of green straw and looks cool and comfortable.

BARGE UPSETS ROWBOATS.

Seven Persons Taken Aboard Craft That Does Damage, and Make Merry With the Excursionists.

Two rowboats, one containing four persons and the other three, were run down by one of the barges carrying children of the Ascension Memorial Sunday school, on an excursion to a grove on the Kill Von Kull, yesterday. The occupants were rescued and made participants in the outing.

The tug Volunteer, with the barges Walter Sands and Columbia, started from West Fifty-first Street, and had entered the Kill Von Kull, when a boat containing three boys was run into by the Columbia. Two deckhands, amid the cheers of the children, hauled the boys aboard the barge, where dry clothing and the best of care were given them. At the grove they got the cream of the luxuries provided.

On the return trip, the tug and barges were off Sewaren Point, when the second rowboat, containing two girls, a man, and a boy, was upset. While the occupants clung to the boat, the tug backed and repeated their former act, and hauled them aboard.

The rescued ones said they were A. P. Helgersen, forty years old, William Thompson, nineteen years old, Florence Albertson, seven years old, and Alfredo Albertson, nine years old, all of Fort Reading, N. J.

The three boys rescued were Otto Culist, fifteen years old, Henry Williams, eleven years old, and Carl Tischa, thirteen years old, all living in East Jersey Street, Elizabethport.

MOSQUITO PEST.

Enormous Increase of Annoying Insects Due to Heavy Rains.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Entomologist T. O. Howard of the Department of Agriculture to-day said that the enormous increase in the numbers of mosquitos in the country, particularly epidemic along the North Atlantic Coast, is attributable to the unusually heavy rains of this Spring and Summer. He said that as a result of this unusual precipitation there are surface pools all over the country which largely increase the breeding places for the mosquito.

Dr. Howard said that there are many natural enemies of the mosquitos, but not one has been discovered that can be practically utilized in the extermination of the pest.

HIT A TICKET SPECULATOR.

Treasurer of "The Prince of Pilsen" Drove Away a Scalper.

A ticket speculator came to grief in the lobby of the Broadway Theatre last night, and probably bears on his forehead the bluish print of William H. Woods, Treasurer of "The Prince of Pilsen." The incident is peculiar, chiefly from the fact that this is the eighteenth week of the musical comedy on Broadway, and the scalpers have been heretofore unharmed.

Mr. Woods saw the man offering tickets at the door of the theatre, approached him and ordered him to get out and quit selling the tickets. The man threw up his hands in what Mr. Woods thought was a threatening manner, and the Treasurer planted his fist between his eyes.

At that the speculator decided that the proper moment for retreat was at hand, and, dropping his tickets all over the pavement, ran at full speed down Broadway.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

R. G. Hollaman, President of the Eden Musée Company, arrived yesterday on the Majestic from a tour of Europe. He has arranged for several novelties for the Musée for the coming season. Among them is a machine on the plan of a cinematograph, which produces colored photography. The finest series of pictures which will be shown, in addition to the colored work, will be those of the Napoleonic period, from the Consulate to the abdication of the Emperor.

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Henry W. Savage announced yesterday that the new musical comedy by George Ade and Gustav Luders is to be called "The Sho-Gun." It is in two acts, the scenes laid in Korea at the present time. The production will be made upon an elaborate scale, with costumes designed by Will R. Barnes. Mr. Savage intends to produce "The Sho-Gun" early in the season.

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One of the features in the New York Theatre roof garden Monday night, July 27, when George Y. Hobart's new travesty, "Lifting the Cup," will be produced, will be a song entitled "New York Forever," to be sung by Miss Emma Carus. It is the work of Nicholas Biddle, and Ben M. Jerome has composed the music. Mr. Biddle got the idea for the song while acting as a war correspondent in Colombia during the last revolution.

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Maurice Kaufmann, the American violinist now in London, has arranged with Henry Wolfsohn to tour the United States next Winter, beginning in an orchestral concert in New York City about the middle of November.

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It was denied yesterday that arrangements have been made to place the Rogers Brothers in the Knickerbocker Theatre, owing to the delay in the completion of the New Amsterdam Theatre. If Nat Goodwin is willing, the Rogers Brothers may go to this house, and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" be the opening attraction at the New Amsterdam.

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Daniel Jarratt has been engaged for the part of Burnaby Rolph for Orrin Johnson's "Hearts Courageous" company.

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Following Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels at Manhattan Beach, "A Chinese Honeymoon" will be presented for two weeks, with a company including Toby Claude, Helen Ten Brook, Stella Tracey, Charles Prince, Edmund Lawrence, and Christine Hudson.

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The Academy of Music will open on Aug. 6 with "The Christian," with E. J. Morgan as John Storm. The Bostonians will follow with "Robin Hood." Charles Warner, in the melodrama "Drink," will begin an engagement on Sept. 14. Charles Frohman's English melodrama, "The Best of Friends," will be put on Oct. 19, with 500 persons in the production.

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Leo Ditrichstein's new comedy-drama "E Pluribus Unum" will be presented for the first time at Worcester, Mass., Monday night. The action of the play begins with the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor. Alf. Hayman, representing Charles Frohman, W. F. Connor of Liebler & Co., and other New York managers, are going to Worcester to witness the first performance of the comedy, which is to appear on Broadway in November.

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Miss Julia Marlowe will arrive from Europe to-morrow.

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Edward H. Sothern has returned from his Western tour and will immediately begin rehearsals of Justin Huntly McCarthy's "The Proud Prince," which is to open the new Lyceum Theatre this season. Cecelia Loftus will again be his leading woman.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore F. Vail.

Theodore F. Vail, a woolen merchant, of this city, died of heart disease yesterday, at his residence, 43 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Mr. Vail, at the time of his death, was about sixty-five years old. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and was educated at Rutgers College. He was in business with Sullivan, Randolph & Budd, successors to Wilson G. Hunt & Co. He became a partner with Sullivan, Budd & Co., was a member of the succeeding firm of N. Sullivan & Co., and the present firm of Sullivan, Vail & Co.

Mr. Vail was prominent in financial, business, and social circles. He was a Director in the Continental Insurance Co., and a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, and New York Athletic Clubs, and the Liederkranz Society. His wife died two years ago, and he leaves one daughter, Mrs. James Converse.

Vice Admiral Besnard.

PARIS, July 16.—Vice Admiral Besnard, ex-Minister of Marine, is dead.

Admiral Besnard was a native of Rambouillet, where he was born in 1833. He entered the Naval Academy in 1849 and saw service in the Crimean war and in Cochin China. His gallant conduct in the latter campaign obtained for him the cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He served in the Franco-Prussian war with distinction. Later he commanded the French naval forces in the Far East. He was appointed Minister of Marine under M. Ribot at the beginning of the Presidency of Faure, in 1892. He became a Vice Admiral and Chief of the Hydrographic Bureau.

Dr. Edward V. Armstrong.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 16.—Dr. Edward V. Armstrong, who died in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York to-day, was thirty years of age, and was a retired Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy. His death was primarily due to a tropical fever he contracted while serving in the Far East. He married a sister of Mayor Fiske.

When the Spanish war became inevitable Dr. Armstrong offered his services, and was appointed an Assistant Surgeon on April 16, 1898. He served on the Boorpion during the war, and then went to the Philippines. There he contracted the fever, and was very ill, but recovered partly. His eyes were affected, and this caused his retirement from the navy. He returned here and never regained his strength. Two weeks ago he was removed to the hospital. On Monday an operation was performed which afforded relief, but he grew gradually weaker until he died. He was a son of W. A. Armstrong, now of New York, but formerly of this city, who is prominent in Grand Army circles. Dr. Armstrong's widow survives him. They had no children.

J. Donovan Wheeler.

J. Donovan Wheeler, one of the youngest seminarians of the North American College at Rome, died at his home, 127 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He became ill while at his studies, and was brought to this country by his mother a few weeks ago. Mr. Wheeler was born in Brooklyn, twenty-two years ago, and was a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's School, Manhattan. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated this morning at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

William F. Ellis.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., July 16.—William F. Ellis of this city, widely known as a civil engineer and expert in railroad track construction, is dead at his home here. He was fifty-one years of age, and is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

He was the organizer and for a long time Secretary of the New England Roadmasters' Association; now the Eastern Maintenance of Way Association; a member of the Roadmasters' Association of America, and of the New England Railroad Club.

Obituary Notes.

PETER C. BOUCK, inventor of the block system of railroad signals used in the United States, died at his home, 676 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday of pneumonia. He was born in Schoharie, N. Y., seventy-five years ago. He was a Mason and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

California Forger Arrested Abroad.

BERLIN, July 16.—A man named Masterson, who it is alleged forged checks in California to the amount of $100,000, has been arrested in Hamburg.

GIFTS TO MANY CHURCHES.

By the will of William Floyd, who died July 11, filed in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, yesterday, his executors are directed to use one-half of his estate for religious purposes. In addition to this, several sums of money, aggregating more than $50,000, are given to friends and relatives.

The testator directs that his interest in the firm of Floyd & Nevins, wholesale grocers, at 117 South Street, Manhattan, be converted into cash, and provides for the following bequests:

Carolina Episcopal Church, at Setauket, L. I., $2

MUSTER OF N. Y. Y. C. FLEET

More Than One Hundred Yachts Gather at Glen Cove.

Annual Cruise Begins To-day With Run to Morris Cove—Yachts Illuminated Last Night.

Glen Cove, on Long Island Sound, was a busy harbor last night when the hulls and spars of a hundred yachts were outlined by thousands of tiny electric globes, while the little launches darting to and fro from yacht to yacht made a network of living light over the surface of the water. The occasion was the gathering of the yachts that are to take part in the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which begins to-day with a squadron run to Morris Cove, going thence to New London, from there to Newport, from Newport to Vineyard Haven, and back to Newport, where the fleet will disband on July 24.

Conspicuous among the big assemblage of yachts, black and white, steam and sail, were the ninety-footers Reliance and Constitution, easily to be distinguished among the fleet by their towering spars. Columbia, which was at City Island yesterday afternoon, will cross the starting line this morning with her younger sisters, and the racing of the three ninety-footers will be the feature of the cruise. Prominent among the steam craft were J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Howard Gould's Niagara, and Commodore Frederick G. Bourne's flagship Delaware. In all there were more than a hundred yachts, of which more than half were steam yachts. The best of the sailing craft were three, too, so there will be plenty of good racing in all classes. Among the new boats were the steam yacht Parthenia, owned by Morton F. Plant, and the schooner Ingomar, also owned by Mr. Plant, which made her first appearance yesterday. The Pilgrim Shamrock, recently purchased by Seymour J. Hyde, will join the cruise to-day, and will doubtless be a factor in the racing in her class.

Many yachts already were in the harbor when the flagship Delaware steamed in at 4:06 P. M., and the deafening salute she received echoed and re-echoed among the Long Island hills. She immediately signaled that a meeting of the Captains would be held aboard her at 4:30, and at that hour a party of launches set out for the flagship. Thomas W. Slocum of the Cayuga was the first to board the Delaware, and he was followed closely by Vice Commodore Henry Walters. In all over sixty yachts were represented at the meeting on the flagship.

LAWSON'S DREAMER THERE.

The Lawson-New York Yacht Club episode was resurrected yesterday afternoon, but there was no bitterness in the way in which it happened. Mr. Lawson not long ago decided to sell his handsome yacht, the Dreamer, and strangely enough the purchaser happened to be Lewis Cass Ledyard, who was Commodore of the New York Club at the time of the wrangle over the Independence; and he changed the name of the yacht to the Rambler. When Mr. Ledyard was approaching the flagship in his gig yesterday afternoon, Fleet Capt. G. L. F. Robinson, who was looking over the side of the Delaware, shouted out:

"Mr. Lawson's gig?"

Mr. Ledyard laughed, but added quickly: "May I enter the Independence, sir?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Robinson, and everybody laughed.

At the meeting it was decided that the yachts should start this morning at 9:30 for the run to Morris Cove. The ninety-footers will be the last to start. In the case of boats that have been unable to obtain measurement they will race under their old classification, and if there is doubt about any victory of such boat she will be measured after the race, the measurer of the club, C. D. Mower, being aboard the Delaware. Other guests of Commodore Bourne on the flagship are Secretary George A. Cormack, Fleet Captain G. L. F. Robinson, Fleet Surgeon Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, ex-Commodore E. M. Brown, Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley, and Archibald Rogers. Also on the Delaware are Chief Trumpeter Samuel Nolan of the Marine Corps at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He is on a furlough, and will sound colors in the morning and evening, mess calls, and taps. The Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Robert G. Wales, will direct the races from the steam yacht Riviera, aboard of which they are the guests of Col. Robert M. Thompson.

At the meeting of the Captains, which was also a general meeting of the New York Yacht Club, the following were elected members: John Murray Watts, John W. Keogh, Rufus L. Patterson, Robert C. McKinney, William M. Crombie, Charles E. T. Tracy, Charles J. W. Tracy, Ensign N. Ensign F. O. Branch, U. S. N., Gerald Holdman, W. H. McCarter, Robert E. Robinson, John Hewitt Booth, L. C. Hanna, Lieut. W. M. Falconer, U. S. N., Horace S. Hooper, Frederick W. Clarke, Andrew W. Rose.

The steam yachts outnumbered all the other classes, and those in the harbor at sundown besides those already mentioned were:

Colonia, Clarence H. Mackay; Roamer, H. G. Herreshoff; Surf, C. K. G. Billings; Noma, William P. Leeds; Lagonda, Edward Browning; Corinthia, J. Adolph Moleinhauer; Carmen, C. A. Starbuck; Corsato, Arthur E. Austin; Artemis, C. L. F. Robinson; Florence, J. V. Alker; Sagamore, C. Lee; Cayuga, T. Thomas Slocum; Embassie, T. Williams; Tuscarora, Walter Jennings; Duquesne, James Gay Butler; Margaret, Isaac E. Emerson; Katrina, L. P. Heubiein; Nirvana, W. R. Sands; Elsa, Mrs. E. D. Breese; Siesta, E. H. Blake; Varuna, Lewis Nixon; Dorothea, Dudley Winslow; and J. Busby; Virginia, Isaac Stern; Idler, Henry T. Sloane; White Heather, Edmund Randolph; Sultana, Arnold Thayer; Narada, Vice Commodore Henry M. Walter; Bellemere, Samuel C. Shaw; Trionyx, Charles McLaughlin; Savarona, Howard C. Smith; Averock, Ely Matheson; Adrienne, Adrian Iselin; Irma, Henry S. F. Davis; Ardath, Guy Leonis; Privateer, R. A. C. Smith; Surf, Adrian Iselin, Jr.; Sapphire, John Peirce; Neckan, Harry W. Bates; Viva, Edward Eyre; Xoraya, Miles Ainslie; Vedette, Augustus Belmont; Admiral, George R. Sheldon; Aileen, Edwin Gould; Kismet, Francis S. Smithers; Reba, Nathaniel Witherell; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Maspeth, Cord Meyer; Arrow, Charles R. Flint; Taro, Orlando F. Thomas, Jr.

The schooners were Hildegarde, E. C. Coleman; Quickstep, Edward Sheraton; Quissetta, Samuel C. Davis; Columbia, J. De F. Junkin; Speranza, F. F. Olney; Elwanse, H. P. Shaen; Latona, H. C. Demping; Charlichee, G. G. Weld; Vikland, James D. Smith; Valmore, J. D. Richmond; Ariel, Francis L. Leland; Ingomar, Morton F. Plant; Lodona, E. J. Greacen; Southern Cross, Edward F. Cole; Elmina, F. F. Brewster; Katrina, James Ford Lloyd; Normandie, Emerson C. Emery; William E. Iselin; Corona, Arthur F. Luke; Fortuna, Henry R. Wolcott; Clytie, Henry C. Ward; Crusader, Seymour L. Husted.

The yawls were the former defender, Vigilant, now owned by Lothrop Ames of Boston, and the Spalpeen owned by M. Riddle.

The sloops, besides Reliance and Constitution, included the Senta, A. Howard Hinkle; Mimosa II., Trenor L. Park; Aggravation, W. Rhinelander; Kara, George W. Scott; Leolde, F. M. Hoyt; Queen Mab, Lucius H. Smith; Helin, J. L. Rodgerwald. The sixty-footers Westamoe, H. F. Lippitt, and Neola, George M. Pynchon, will start this morning and will make an interesting race by themselves.

Under the new classification Queen Mab, Helin, Isolde, Senta, Ambrant, Effort, and Khama will race in Class I for yachts over 83 feet and not over 94 feet racing measurement. Mrs. Hebe, and Challenge are in Class J, over 60 feet and not over 70 feet racing measurement; and the schooners Ariel, Endymion, Corona, Emerald, Ingomar, and Hildegarde will sail against each other in Class B for racing lengths over 80 feet and not over 100 feet. Latona, Katrina, Quissetta, Crusader II., Elmina, and Quicksteps are in Class C, for schooners over 64 feet and not over 80 feet racing measurement, and in Class D, for schooners over 51 feet racing length and not over 64 feet, the competitors will be Valmore and Agatha.

Motor Cycle Race for Amateurs.

A novelty in the way of bicycling will be introduced at Manhattan Beach to-morrow afternoon, when a score of amateurs will meet in a handicap motor bicycle race. This is a new style of racing for amateurs, and may prove a popular one, as the machines the event will probably prove one of the most interesting of the day.

Three other amateur events are on the card and two professional, the Ocean Handicap, at one-third mile, and the Two-Mile Championship trial. In the latter are special prizes of $5 and $1 will be given to the individual winners of each intermediate mile and lap, as well as the finish prize. This is done in order to insure spirited finishes and do away with all loafing during the course of the race.

All the best sprinters will start, including Kramer, Lawson, Fenn, McFarland, Bowler, Reid, Jacobson, Butler, Schreiber, Bergett, Williams, and the Bedell brothers. Amateur Champion Marcus Hurley, who has recently strengthened his claim to the title by defeating Boston's best riders, will start in at least two events.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Both New York City's Teams Lost—Brooklyn Defeated St. Louis.

Pittsburg's National League champions gave New York a very decisive beating yesterday in return for Wednesday's defeat. Brooklyn was successful at St. Louis. Cincinnati scored an easy victory over Philadelphia, and Boston beat Chicago.

At home, the New York Americans were again defeated by the Detroit visitors, who finished the four-game series with three victories. Boston beat Cleveland, 11 to 4, the game being called at the end of the eighth inning to allow the visitors to catch a train for this city. Chicago won easily at Philadelphia, and St. Louis took a close game from Washington by the score of 4 to 3.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Pittsburg, 10; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 3.

Detroit, 10; New York, 3.
Boston, 11; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 6.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroits Defeated New York in Final Game of Series.

Perfect weather and an indulgent crowd greeted the New York and Detroit baseball teams in the final game of their series at American League Park yesterday afternoon. The visitors won by the score of 10 to 2, and the figures about tell the story of the game. From beginning to end the Detroits had matters very much their own way. They batted well and often, fielded cleverly, and their pitcher, Kinsinger, had a varied assortment of curves, shoots, and shoots which evaded the local batsmen so effectively that they only made five safe hits during the game.

Tannehill pitched during the first six innings for the home team, but he was ineffective and his fielding support was poor. Fultz making two of the three errors charged against his side. In the sixth inning every man on the Detroit side had a turn at the bat, and Kitson was up twice. They hit Tannehill freely, tallying five times, and when the side was retired Manager Griffith relieved Tannehill and substituted Howell during the remainder of the game. New York scored twice, once in the second inning and again in the fifth. Fultz's brilliant base running was accountable for the New York's first tally, as after he had stolen to third he daringly skipped home on a pitched ball. The run in the ninth was brought in by Williams, who, after forcing Fultz at second, himself went to third on McFarland's double to right and crossed the plate on the throw-in of Gansel's fly to Crawford.

In the opening inning Barrett got a base on balls, went to second when Lush was forced, and tallied when Fultz, after a long run, dropped Crawford's fly, the batter going to third on the error. Crawford was nipped at the plate on Carr's drive to Williams. McAllister got a base on balls, and Carr scored when McGuire drove the ball over second. Then Smith went out from Dineen to Gansel.

Lush hit to centre for three bases and tallied on Carr's out at first in the third inning. During the fifth inning Crawford and Carr worked the hit-and-run game successfully, and Fultz's second error, a fumble in short centre, enabled Crawford to score. Then followed Tannehill's unlucky inning, the sixth, in which the visitors scored five runs for which they had no use.

Kitson, the first man up, sent the ball into McFarland's hands. Elberfeld made a single to right, after which Kinsinger's hit, but the batter beat the ball to first base. Barrett followed with a very hot smash past Kitson, and Lush drove another over second base, scoring Kinsinger. Crawford brought Barrett and Lush home with a fine double to right field, but Carr was retired out at first base. McAllister singled to centre, scoring Crawford, and singles by McGuire and Smith sent McAllister across the plate, but these two were left when Kitson struck out. The visitors raised their score to double figures with a tally in the last inning with two men out on Barrett's three-bagger and Lush's single. The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	1
Lush, 3b.	2	1	0	2	2	0
Crawf'd, rf.	2	2	2	1	0	0
Carr, 1b.	1	2	14	0	0	0
McAllis'r, ss.	1	1	1	4	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	7	1	0	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1	0
Kitson, lf.	0	1	1	1	0	0
Kins'ger, p.	1	1	0	2	1	0
Total.	10	12	27	14	4	1

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fultz, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	2
Williams, 2b.	1	1	1	2	4	0
McFarl'd, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gansel, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Orville, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	0	4	0
Howell, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Green	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	3	27	4	10	2

*Batted for Howell in ninth inning.

Detroit	2	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	1	—10
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Detroit, 6. Two-base hits—McFarland, Gansel, Lush, (2.) Crawford. Three-base hits—Barrett, Lush. Sacrifice hits—Fultz, (2.) Kitson. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 11. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. First base on balls—Off Kinsinger, 3. Struck out—By Tannehill, 1; by Howell, 2; by Kinsinger, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 5; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Ten innings were necessary to decide to-day's game between the Brooklyn and local National League teams. Dunleavy and Schmidt were the opposing pitchers, and each was hit safely nine times. Tom McCreary, who played last season with Hanlon's team, reappeared with his old clubmates to-day and filled the right field position very creditably. His double play, unassisted, and a long running catch by Sheckard were the fielding features. Farrell's wild throw in the extra inning gave the game to the visitors. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 3b.	0	1	2	1	3	1
Donovan, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Burke, ss.	0	1	1	2	4	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	14	0	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	1	1	3	2	0
O'Neil, c.	0	1	6	4	0	0
Dunleavy, p.	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total.	4	9	30	15	1	1

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
McCreary, 2b.	0	1	2	3	4	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	11	1	0	0
Slagle, rf.	1	1	1	1	1	0
Ritchey, c.	1	1	5	1	0	0
Flood, ss.	0	1	2	2	2	0
Ritter, c.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Schmidt, p.	1	0	1	2	7	0
Total.	5	9	30	14	1	0

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Donovan, Demont, Strang, Flood, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Farrell, Dunleavy, Barclay, McCreary. Double plays—McCreary (unassisted); Dahlen, Flood, and Doyle. Stolen bases—Burke, Sheckard, Doyle, McCreary. Hit by pitched ball—By Dunleavy, 2; by Schmidt, 1. First base on balls—Off Dunleavy, 6; off Schmidt, 1. Struck out—By Dunleavy, 4; by Schmidt, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 9. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BOSTON, 4; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The hits of Cooley and Greminger in to-day's baseball game were responsible for the defeat of the local team. Cooley batted in two runs on his double and triple, and scored then who had reached first on bases on balls. Greminger drove one to the centre field fence for a home run. Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2	7	0
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	x	—4	7	1

Batteries—Weimer and Kling; Maisrkey and Dexter.

CINCINNATI, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Home runs by Doolin and Seymour in the third inning gave the locals a lead in to-day's game which Philadelphia could not overcome. Suthoff was at his best with men on the bases. Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4	6	2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	2

Batteries—Suthoff and Bergen; Fraser, Doolin, and Zimmer.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	51	29	.638	Brooklyn	40	38	.513
New York	46	33	.582	Boston	39	43	.476
Chicago	45	33	.564	St. Louis	27	49	.355
Cincinnati	37	34	.521	Philadelphia	23	51	.303

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg. Boston in Chicago.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 7; Utica, 4.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Utica, 0.

At Gloversville—A., 2; S. G., 11; Binghamton, 2; A., 3; Binghamton, 1. (second game.)

At Schenectady—Syracuse, 7; Schenectady, 4. Syracuse, 8; Schenectady, 2, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

AT WORCESTER.

	R	H	E.
Worcester	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	x	—9	13	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2

Batteries—Pappalau, Falkenberg, Kellecker, and McCauley; Leary and Steelman. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R	H	E.
Baltimore	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	11	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	0

Batteries—Burchell and Robinson; Garland, Diggins, and Ingram. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R	H	E.
Jersey City	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	10	3
Buffalo	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	—3	10	0

Batteries—Thalman and McManus; Milligan and Laporte. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

AT NEWARK.

	R	H	E.
Newark	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	—8	11	3
Toronto	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5	10	2

Batteries—Moriarity, Newnham, and Shea and Thiery; Driscoll, Wolfe, and Fox.

American Association Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 12; Indianapolis, 5.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Louisville, 1.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Toledo, 7.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 4.

Big Wager on Baseball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—Baseball men are talking about a big wager reported to have been made on the result of this afternoon's game between the New York and Pittsburg teams. "Shad" Gwilliam, the local plunger, bet $5,000 to $4,000 that Pittsburg would win the contest. The New York end of the wager was accepted by Theodore Barnedell, the oil operator. Gwilliam was once a coal digger and then a negro. Getting interested in baseball in a small way, he succeeded to wager a few dollars on the game now and then. Success came to him in this judgment. The wager on this afternoon's game is declared by old-time patrons to be the largest on record in this section since professional baseball was introduced.

McGraw to-day said he was awaiting the signal for the fight to start between the two leagues, and he would secure three or four players from the Athletics next year.

Diamond Sculls Winner Again Victor.

LONDON, July 16.—F. S. Kelley of Balliol College, Oxford, winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley last week, to-day won the Wingfield Sculls and the amateur sculling championship of England over the Putney to Mortlake course. He easily defeated A. H. Clotte, the former champion.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League, Greater N. Y. vs. Cleveland. Every one loves St. Ladies' day to-day.—Adv.

SHAMROCKS RACE AGAIN

Challenger Defeats Shamrock I. Over Six Minutes in Forty Miles.

New Boat Gains Only Forty-five Seconds on Second Round—Wind Light at the Finish.

The cup challenger and her trial mate had another good race yesterday for more than twenty miles, and as long as the wind blew the old boat clung to the cup hunter like the provoking small boy to his elder brother. It was a forty-mile race, and on the last quarter the wind fell light, so that the trial degenerated into a drifting match.

The yachts were sent off in a fine breeze for a ten-knot run to leeward and a beat back. It was a spirited and seemingly earnest contest for the first round and the second run out. On the final beat home the wind dropped, and the finish was comparatively tame. Here is the story of the race told in figures:

FIRST ROUND.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Shamrock III	11:20:15	2:06:08	2:47:53
Shamrock I	11:20:35	2:12:43	2:52:08
Gain of Shamrock III., 05:30.			

SECOND ROUND.

Shamrock III	2:06:08	4:53:04	2:46:56
Shamrock I	2:12:43	4:58:34	2:45:51
Gain of Shamrock III., 00:40.			
Shamrock III. won by 00:45.			

The Shamrocks left their anchorage in the Horseshoe before 10 o'clock yesterday morning and proceeded under sail to the Sandy Hook Lightship. There was a fresh breeze from the northwest covering the lower bay with whitecaps and making the flags on the Hook and vessels thereabout stand out like signboards. The yachts went out under mainsails, staysails, and jibs, without topsails of any kind. The challenger led the way, followed closely by Shamrock I., while the Erin made the rail of the procession. The tug Cruiser did not leave the anchorage until some time later, so that all the rest of the fleet were at the lightship considerably ahead of her.

Outside of the Hook the challenger sent up her club topsail, and the old boat shortly followed the example. A leeward and windward race, with a course 10 knots out and back, to be sailed twice over, was decided on. The wind at the lightship was west-northwest, and the Cruiser started shortly after 11 o'clock to lay the course east-southeast. The strength of the wind was about 10 knots, with frequent harder puffs, and the sea was smooth except for a considerable ground swell.

The preparatory signal was given at 11:15 and the starting signal at 11:20. Both yachts, with booms on the starboard hand and spinnaker poles to port, were close to the line, the new boat at the south end near the Erin, the old boat near the lightship at the north end. The former was the first to cross. Here are the order and times of the start:

	H.M.S.
Shamrock III.	11:20:15
Shamrock I.	11:20:35

Both boats were somewhat slow in breaking out spinnakers, while the older was the tardier of the two. At first the challenger drew away from her companion rather fast, but in less than half an hour the latter began to do better, and from that time out made a hot stern chase. Considering the strength of the wind, the yachts made rather slow time. Indeed, the challenger's pace, notwithstanding her towering spread of canvas, was much less than ten knots. The times at the outer mark were:

	H.M.S.
Shamrock III.	12:36:45
Shamrock I.	12:36:14

The new boat had gained only 01:09 on the ten-knot run. She had taken 1:16:47 to make it, while the old boat had taken 1:15:41. They hauled up on the wind, luffed through the mark, and stood toward Long Island on the port tack. With a rollicking heel and lee rails awash they went merrily through the water, leaving broad trails of foam astern. They held the port tack for only a few minutes. Then they pointed their bowsprits for Long Branch on a long starboard tack. After awhile the old boat broke tacks with the challenger and stood to the northward. The latter had been gaining visibly and possibly Capt. Bevis wanted to look for buck. When at length they stood to cross tacks they were approaching the lightship for the beginning of the second round. The challenger came up from the south on the port tack, and the old Shamrock came down from the north on the starboard tack. But there was no guesswork as to which would cross the other's bows. The challenger had a very satisfactory lead. She tacked across the line and went off on the second run with boom on the port and spinnaker on the starboard hand. She was also much more expeditious in setting her spinnaker than on the first run. The first round was finished as follows:

	H.M.S.
Shamrock III.	2:06:08
Shamrock I.	2:12:43

The new boat had gained 0:6:36 on the beat back. The outer mark was turned the second time thus:

	H.M.S.
Shamrock III.	4:24:48
Shamrock I.	4:27:52

So the old Shamrock had gained 0:03:57 on the second run. On the beat back, however, the new boat gained 0:03:42, almost a minute less than she gained on the first beat.

EASTERN Y. C. CRUISE.

Schooner Hoosier Leads Fleet in Run from Marblehead to Vineyard Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 16.—The big cruising schooner Hoosier of the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead to-day led the club fleet over the line which marked the finish of an all-night run from Marblehead to Vineyard Haven. The yachts started on the annual cruise early last evening, bound for Long Island Sound, to join the New York Yacht Club on its cruise in New England waters. The Hoosier finished the run at 9:51 this morning. The old cup defender Puritan, now a schooner, was the second boat, arriving at 9:55. The Underclift came in at 5 o'clock, and the Hope Leslie four minutes later. The other boats of the fleet continued to arrive throughout the forenoon. The Hoosier is owned by Editor Nelson of The Kansas City Star. She was the last yacht to leave Marblehead.

The fleet will stay here until to-morrow morning, when it will get under way for Newport. On Saturday the run will be continued to New London, where the Eastern Club boats by invitation will join the fleet of the New York Yacht Club.

WET WICKET FOR CRICKET.

Philadelphians First at Bat with Hampshire Eleven—130 Runs for Six Wickets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 16.—The Philadelphian cricketers began their match with Hampshire here to-day in dull, rainy weather, which finally caused a postponement of play early this afternoon. On the wet wicket the Philadelphians did not gain much by the advantage of batting first, but they made the most of it, and before play stopped for the day had put up 130 for the loss of 6 wickets.

J. A. Lester was able to play to-day and his presence on the team inspired confidence in the other men. He played a useful innings of 19, not out, too, and kept R. M. Cregar company, while the latter hit out fine style (or 36 not out. The pair will go in fresh when play is resumed in the morning, and should be able to make an improvement in the total.—N. Y. Graves, H. A. Haines, and C. C. Morris all managed to get into double figures, but A. M. Wood and F. H. Bohlen failed to connect. The score:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

N. L. Graves, l. b. w., b. Llewellyn	12
A. M. Wood, b. Llewellyn	6
H. A. Haines, c. Webb, b. Prichard	15
F. H. Bohlen, b. Prichard	0
C. C. Morris, c. Hill, b. Prichard	12
F. H. Clark, b. Llewellyn	4
J. A. Lester, not out	19
R. M. Cregar, not out	36
Byes	2
Total (6 wickets)	130

P. C. Sharpless, F. N. Le Boy, and T. C. Jordan to bat.

RUMSON WON POLO CUPS

Rockaway Club Beaten for Blizzard Trophies at Cedarhurst.

Collier and Rawlins Excel for the Victors, While Conover and Dixon Play Well for Home Team.

Rumson won the Blizzard Cups yesterday in the final competition for those trophies played on the polo field of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I. The victors defeated the first team of the Rockaway Club by 11½ goals to 9, and although receiving a handicap of 4 goals, made but 1 goal less than the stronger Rockaway team, earning 8 to the latter's 9.

Rumson played a game that deserved to win. With the exception of the first period, when Rockaway gave evidence of running away from the New Jersey players, the Rumson quartet put up an admirable team game and hit well. Collier and Rawlins being particularly noticeable for the power and accuracy of their strokes. It will detract nothing from the credit due to the Rumson team to say that without the presence of Robert J. Collier the cups might have been retained by the home club. Collier was superbly mounted. He was quick at getting the ball, taking every possible chance at close encounters and frequently making long runs the entire length of the field.

Rockaway set the pace in the first period and made five goals to three for Rumson, although the latter made but two goals, for Savage, in a hot scrimmage for the ball near the posts, accidentally hit the ball on the side of his mallet and it went between the uprights for Rumson. Collier made the first goal in thirty seconds and two more were immediately made, each in the same time, Dixon and Conover scoring. This was opening the game unusually fast.

Rockaway's good scoring gave indications that it would soon pick up the handicap of four given to Rumson and forge ahead. The large gathering of home club partisans expected to see Rockaway jump to the front in the next period, but they were treated to a surprise, for only two goals were made. Rawlins getting one for Rumson and Conover scoring for Rockaway. The surprise was still greater in the third period when Rumson did all the scoring, getting two, both by Collier.

Collier's first goal was made after a series of pretty plays, lasting two minutes. A hard fought stretch ensued, until Collier got the ball after it had been backed by Conover in the Rockaway field. Savage followed it near the boards and Collier was on it again and sent it out in front in fine style, ran three-fourths the length of the field and scored. Rawling made a spectacular field play soon after the ball went out. Dixon and Conover for Rockaway, made some hard riding and long hitting, but the Rumson men's team work put up as a team that Rockaway found it impossible to make any headway.

The home team seemed to lack the power or the ability for the final and scoring efforts. Dixon and Conover were their stars, but time and again, after getting the ball close to their goal lines, it would either go out, or be blocked by Rumson. All of the visiting players were well mounted and they maintained a snappy game to the end. Rockaway made an effort to win in the play in the last period, hoping to roll up a string of goals, but Rumson's defence was too difficult to break through. Five goals were made, of which Rockaway made three, but they needed more in order to win. The line-up and score:

ROCKAWAY.		RUMSON.	
1—W. A. Hazard	6	1—W. S. Jones	2
2—C. P. Dixon, 2d	2	2—J. A. Rawlins	2
3—C. S. Conover	1	3—R. L. Collier	4
Back—D. F. Savage	1	Back—H. S. Borden	1
Total	14	Total	10

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal Made By.	Team.	Time.
1—Collier	Rumson	0:30
2—Dixon	Rockaway	0:30
3—Conover	Rockaway	0:30
4—Savage for	Rumson	2:30
5—Borden	Rumson	1:30
6—Dixon	Rockaway	3:30
7—Hazard	Rockaway	2:30
8—Hazard	Rockaway	3:30

SECOND PERIOD.

9—Rawlins	Rumson	4:00
10—Conover	Rockaway	5:30
Rumson penalized ½ a goal for two safeties.		
11—Collier	Rumson	2:30
12—Collier	Rumson	3:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

13—Conover	Rockaway	2:00
14—Rawlins	Rumson	1:30
15—Dixon	Rockaway	2:30
16—Collier	Rumson	7:30
17—Conover	Rockaway	2:30

Summary: Goals earned—Rumson, 8; Rockaway, 9. Allowed by handicap—Rumson, 4. Lost by safeties—Rumson, ½. Rockaway, 2. Net score—Rumson, 11½; Rockaway, 9. Referee—Harry Payne, Meadow Brook.

The next game in the Rockaway Club polo tournament will be played to-morrow, being the second match in the series for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cups. The competing teams will be Great Neck and Westchester Country Club, second.

SMITH LEADS IN GOLF.

Nassau Club Professional First in Western Open Championship—Poor Showing by Anderson.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 16.—With a score of 154 for 36 holes in the first day's play of the open championship tournament of the Western Golf Association, which began to-day, Alexander Smith of the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., has a good lead over all his competitors. Harry Turpie of Auburn Park and Bernard Nichols of Elyria, Ohio, are tied for the second high-est mark with 157. L. A. Auchtenlonie of Glenview follows with 158. David Brown of Wollaston, Mass., made a showing of 161. Champion Willie Anderson of Apawamis, N. Y., finished with 165.

Anderson got a bad start by driving his first ball over the fence. In the afternoon play he drove a ball into tall grass, and it took him four strokes to get out. This misfortune, it is thought, will prove a bad setback. The championship, while there were no records broken, the scores were good, considering the fact that the course is new to most of the players. The amateurs Lawrence Rustis and National Champion Louis James are tied with 165.

The contest is for the best medal score for four rounds of eighteen holes each, a total of seventy-two holes, and the man making the least number of strokes will be awarded the open Western championship. The first money amounts to $175; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $75; fifth, $50, and sixth, $25.

Tennis for State Championship.

The feature of to-day's matches in the New York championship tennis tournament here was the defeat of Neely of Princeton by Leonard of Harvard in a fiercely contested three-set match. Hunt of California, the Gulf States' champion, defeated Jenney of Syracuse easily, and will meet the winner of the Leonard-Allen match in the final round. The winner of the finals will play F. C. Alexander for the Challenge Trophy and the State championship to-morrow. Summary:

Open Singles—Second Round—Hamlin defeated Cochrane, 6-2, 6-0. Randall defeated West (all by default).

Third Round—Neely defeated Hamlin, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3; Allen defeated Randall, 6-4, 6-4; Leonard defeated Neely, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5.

Semi-Finals—Hunt defeated Jenney, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3. Handicap Singles—Avery (minus one-half 15) defeated Hamlin (scratch), 6-3, 6-4, 6

HURSTBOURNE'S STAKES

Three-Year-Old Cleverly Won Test Handicap from Big Field.

Favorites Were First in Five of the Six Events at the Brighton Beach Race Track.

With good cause, backers of race horses at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday went at the business of betting, which is one of the chief features of the sport there, with exceeding timidity, for the ruled were large straight through the card, and aside from the fact that the races were uncommonly well balanced, the show of the horses engaged warned the betting public to look out for surprises. There was the contraringus in the results that justifies the old saw that the unexpected happens, for only one favorite in six races was beaten, and that one losing choice was supposed to be the surest thing of the afternoon and ran in the race that had the least number of starters, and therefore gave the best chance for form to be justified. The weather was cool and pleasant, the track dry and fast, and the attendance reached holiday proportions, while the betting ring was busier than at any time before in the course of the meeting except on Brighton Handicap day.

The stake feature of the card was the Test Handicap, six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, with fourteen of the six-teen horses named to run ready when the call to the post was sounded, the three-year-old Hurstbourne, carrying the colors, of Julius Fleischmann, handicapped by fifteen pounds, being the post favorite, while the top-weight Dublin and the smart filly Astarita were equal second choices. The race was one that appeared to be so open that wise bettors contented themselves with simply watching it, but the result justified popular estimate of the ability of the fourteen starters, for Hurstbourne was returned winner, with Astarita a close third. Astarita was the first horse to show out of the crowd when the barrier rose, and went straight on to race in front, followed by King Pepper, one of the two that started in the interest of Frank Farrell, while Hurstbourne, second at the start, dropped into third place and trailed the leaders in that position to the head of the stretch. King Pepper passed Astarita at the first half-furlong pole and raced in the lead to the last turn, where Hurstbourne went to the third place and with a little shaking up in the last furlong drew clear at the end and won handily by a length, while King Pepper just managed to outstay Astarita for second money, which he secured by a short neck. Dr. Phelan, who ran well backed by his stable following, was carried into the rail on the middle of the turn and was thrown, Jockey Frank O'Neill, who rode him, getting a bad fall but escaping without injury beyond a severe shaking up. Dublin's third was a long one on by some one of the big field of horses and was cut so badly that it probably will be several weeks before he races again.

As Odom rode the winner, the Odom system was vindicated for the day, and the cash-in for a great amount of cheering when he returned to the scales, while there also was a liberal amount of applause for O'Neill when that rider jumped from the starter's wagon, which brought him back to the post, and was satisfied the crowd that he had not been hurt.

Scratches cut down the field for the mile-and-a-furlong condition race to four horses, making this the event of the day that was contended for by a small field, but this in no way lessened the interest in which the betting ring was busier than at any time before in the course of the meeting except on Brighton Handicap day. Proper was this favorite, and started at a price that ranged about even money throughout the betting, while Oom Paul and Roehampton were second choice, with the choice of these a shade to 2 to 1 over the latter. Roehampton went on at the start and made pace, while Proper galloped easily in second place, seeming so full of running that his backers thought all O'Neill had to do was to let go his wrap on the favorite and win as he pleased. Proper may have stopped under the pull, for O'Neill suddenly went from a pull to a drive as the horses turned out of the back stretch, but got no nearer Roehampton, who, in a canter, galloped away from his field in handy style by two lengths from Proper, who beat Oom Paul a similar distance. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down; about six furlongs.

The Oakwood Stable's Interval, b. f., 3 years, by Ponce—Intermission, 104 pounds, (O'Brien,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5 1

Mr. Charles's Vanity, b. f., 4 yrs., 97, (Connolly,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 2

Cherie Ox's Ascension, b. f., 4, 113, (Smith,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 3

Won, ridden out, by three lengths; a neck between second and third. Time, 1:14 3-5. Won, ridden out, by three lengths; a neck between second and third. Red Damsel, 90 to 1 and 12 to 1; Lorraine, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Diva Russell, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Courtmail, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5; Gossoon, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Vivienne, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1; Caledonite, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1; Risorta, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1; Midnight Chimes, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1; Nether One, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, and Astrea, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $900. Winner trained by H. Harris.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Mr. Belcher's Windsor Maid, 107, (Connolly,) 3 to 1 and even 1

Mr. Walden's The Southerner, br. c., 102, (Shaun,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 1 2

John E. Robert's Ostrava, c., 112, (Bullman,) 30 to 1 and 4 to 1 3

Time, 1:14. Won, ridden out, by a length; a head between second and third. Tithonia, 100 to 1 and 30 to 1; Dunnville, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Fabrian, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Rourke, 40 to 1 and 12 to 1; Priestine, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Letola, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Knobhampton, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Clear the Arena, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1; Mohawk, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5; Mistake, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1; Golden Mallow, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1; Red Micora, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, and Sandy Hook, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by C. Palmer.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

The Madison Stable's Roehampton, ch. h., 5 years, by Bathampton-Agnes Fish, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2 1

W. M. Jennings's Proper, b. c., 3, 107, (O'Neill,) 5 to 2 and even 2

C. W. Richardson's Oom Paul, b. c., 110, (Odom,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2 3

Won easily by five lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time, 1:47 2-5. Won cleverly by a length; a neck between second and third. Khiva, 20 to 1 and 12 to 1; Selkal, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Homespun, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5; McWilliams, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Sheridan, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1; Hoan, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1; Turpentine, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; Sober, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $900. Winner trained by Fred Burlew.

Entries for Brighton Beach Race.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down; about 6 furlongs.

Mr. Belcher's Miss Vanity, 107; Windsor Maid, 107; Sailor Knox and Trouville, 105 each; Sixth Parish, Luminosity, and Shortsaleta, 103 each; Rosemary Lad and Prince of Elm, 102 each; Vandercook, 100, and Hydrangea and Sir Walter, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Sailor Knox, Tenderwrist, Sir Walt, Trouville, Ninth Parish, Hydrangea, and Luminosity.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000; special weights with allowances; Sir Orlando Stable's Adieu, Corsicate, Lass of Linden, Mamie Worth, Caviste, Futurity, Fleetwood Queen, Sleeping Ground, Nannie Lee, Miss Hamilton, and Our Nugget, 100 pounds each; Miss Manhattan, Lillie Rheinert, Comeclose, Shoe Girl, and Rachel Gray, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $1,000; six and a sixteenth. Circus, 111; Sellaris, Sweet Durham, and Rhyme, 106 each; Sellaris, Sweet Durham, and Junedon, 106 each; The Rival, 102; Leader, 105; Belle of Troy, Colonsay, and Agnes D., 101 each; Nevermore, 100; Silencer, 97; Hardy Boy, and Lady Potentate, 95 each; and Rafael, 92. Apprentice allowance claimed for Leader, Mr. Boyer, Early Eve, Lady Potentate, Fast, The Rival, and The Rhyme.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Articulate, 126 pounds; Master Rains, 125; Red Mack, 123; W. R. Condon, 114; Himself, 111; Thorneycroft, 108; Elliott, 107; Sattie, 104; Lord Badge, 102; Tom's Boy, 97, and Dogwell, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Rosehill, 126 pounds; Race King, 124; Silent Water, 114; Hopeful Miss, 111, and Rain or Shine, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. Duncannon, King Carter, Hyland, Peorge, Ramsell Garth, Tom Cook, Williamstead, Leipsic, and Nogo, 111 pounds each; Fruitlake, Beverly, Semper Vivax, King Post, Jakara, and Earl of Forest, 108 each, and After the Ball and Mail Blanche, 106 each.

SPECIAL RACE FOR CHAMPIONS.

McChesney and Waterboy to Meet at Brighton Beach for a $10,000 Prize.

A special race between Waterboy, winner of the Brighton Handicap, and accredited the champion handicap horse of the East, and McChesney, the champion four-year-old of the West, has been arranged by the Brighton Beach Racing Association through the efforts of John Boden, Jr., Racing Secretary of the club, and the announcement was made yesterday that the race will be run next Wednesday, July 22, as the feature of a special programme. The contest is expected by turfmen to be the racing event of the year, as the fame that McChesney has earned in the West has kept racing men busy speculating as to whether the East could show a horse to beat him since last Winter, when McChesney was bought for a sum said to be $40,000 by E. R. Smathers, a New York broker, who, however, elected to race the horse in the West.

Last Winter and through the early part of the Spring the turf world was eagerly looking ahead to a special race that would bring together McChesney and Hermis, but since Hermis, then regarded as the champion of the East, proved a disappointment in his Spring form, hope of such a race seemed abandoned until Secretary Boden succeeded in inducing Mr. Smathers, owner of McChesney, and J. R. Haggin, owner of Waterboy, to agree to the special race announced. Mr. Haggin was represented in the negotiations by Sydney Paget, his agent, while Mr. Smathers agreed to the race in person, after having first made a trip to Chicago to confer with Samuel Hildreth, his trainer, before giving his answer. This answer he telegraphed from Chicago yesterday, and on his acceptance of the terms the announcement of the race was made.

The conditions of the special, which the managers of the Brighton Beach race track term the Champions' Special, are that the race shall be at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, with $10,000 added money, $500 entrance, or $50 forfeit if the horse entered is declared out by 2 o'clock on the day before the race. The race thus is a sweepstakes, open to all horses three years old or upward, but that is simply in deference to the Jockey Club, which is inclined to frown on match races, as there is hardly a remote possibility that any other horse will enter. C. F. Dwyer having asserted for Arricander yesterday afternoon that he had no intention of entering him in such a race. With the end in view that the race shall bring about a meeting of McChesney and Waterboy, the conditions made by the Brighton Beach Racing Association provide that McChesney and Waterboy are to start or there will be no race, the additional provision being made that the weather and track shall be good, as Waterboy would not be started over a heavy track. Under the weight for age agreement McChesney and Waterboy will carry 126 pounds each. Waterboy, by virtue of his victory in the Brighton Handicap, holds the world's record for a mile and a quarter, 2:08 1-5, while McChesney, through his victories under all sorts of weights and on all tracks, has been declared to be the best horse in America. Immediately after the announcement that the race had been made, E. R. Garrison, the ex-jockey, supposed to be acting for Mr. Smathers, inside a wager of $10,000 on McChesney with A. J. Joyner, trainer of Waterboy, on the outcome of the race. As Samuel Hildreth, trainer of McChesney, has been denied a license by The Jockey Club since he engaged in an affray at Morris Park, it is said that the horse while here will be handled by some other trainer.

ROAD DRIVERS' MATINEE RACES.

Amateur Reinsmen Enjoyed Good Sport With Harness Horses at Empire City Track.

The best attendances of the matinée racing season gathered at the Empire City track yesterday for the amateur races of the New York Driving Club's meet, and was rewarded by witnessing a spirited and interesting afternoon's harness racing. The weather was just right for good sport, and the track was as fast as the most exacting reinsman could desire it.

The feature event of the day was the race for Class C trotters, which required three heats for a decision, and made the longest contest of the afternoon. In this the starters were Jolly Bachelor, driven by his owner, H. C. Mapes; Arthur Lopez Edgewood, driven by A. E. Perren, and Dr Witt C. Flanagan's Ivandorf. For the first heat Mr. Perren, noted as one of the best amateur drivers in the country, sent Edgewood away with a determination that he should not be headed, and this he did, and was never headed. The second heat was also won by Edgewood, but it was a hard-fought contest, Jolly Bachelor pressing him hard all the way. The third heat was a repetition of the second, Edgewood leading all the way, but Jolly Bachelor pressing him hard. Summaries:

CLASS K.—Trotting; one-mile dash.

Charlie Mater, (W. H. Wheeler) 1

Belle Stanford, (E. McMillan) 2

Time—2:25½.

Class H.—Trotting; mile heats; best two in three.

Miss Hibbard, (J. F. Cockerill) 1 1

Bow Bells, (H. Brocklehimer) 2 2

Possibility, (W. F. Russell) 3 3

Oakland Pilot, (G. H. Huber) 4 4

Time—2:31; 2:17½.

Class F.—Pacing; mile heats; best two in three.

Ocean L., (C. Ward) 1 1

Dewey H., (T. B. Leahy) 2 2

Time—2:15; 2:16¼.

Class H.—Trotting; mile heats; best two in three.

Miss Bayard, (A. Crawford) 1 1

Annie Little (J. F. Cockerill) 2 2

Ilderim, (W. J. Clark) 3 3

Time—2:16¼; 2:16.

Class C.—Trotting; mile heats; best two in three.

Jolly Bachelor, (H. C. Mapes) 2 1 1

Edgewood, (A. E. Perren) 1 2 2

Ivandorf, (D. C. Flanagan) 3 3 3

Time—2:15¾; 2:14½; 2:15¼.

Class H.—Trotting; mile heats; best two in three.

Astiello, (M. C. Harrison) 1 1

Alver, (W. Straus) 2 2

Time—2:17½; 2:16¾.

Class F.—Trotting; one-mile dash.

Olivia, (A. E. Perren) 2

Brightlight, (S. Barr) 1

Time—2:23.

Class J.—Trotting; mile heats; best two in three.

Julia Baron, (M. Brocklehimer) 1

Jay Cay, (D. C. Flanagan) 2

Princess Pigue, (T. B. Leahy) 3

Willie N., (A. C. Pinn) 4

Bow Bells, jr., (E. MacMillan) 5

Sultry Chimes, (A. Crawford) 6

Time—2:16½.

Class G.—Pacing; one-mile dash.

Tommy Wilton, (A. C. Fish) 1

Virgie Belle, (G. H. Huber) 2

English Lad Won Big Chicago Race.

CHICAGO, July 16.—English Lad, at 5 to 1, won the Hyde Park Stakes for two-year-olds at Washington Park to-day by a head from Auditor. A head back of Auditor was Flo Bob, the favorite, who at the sale of the Tichenor horses prior to the race was sold for $18,000. The Hyde Park, which was at six furlongs, brought all the star two-year-olds of the West to the post with the exception of Peter Paul. Thirteen faced the starter. Flo Bob was always the favorite at 5 to 2, with English Lad quoted at 5 and Dr. Wells at 6 to 1.

The field was off to a good start. After a furlong had been run Auditor took the lead and led until 100 yards from the wire, where Dominick brought English Lad up and caught Auditor and Flo Bob tiring. The winner's mark was 1:14¾. The winner's share of the purse was $9,125. Flo Bob ran as the property of Edward Tipton, who is supposed to have bid him in for M. H. Tichenor.

Notes from the Race Track.

Content, the fast four-year-old owned by T. Monahan, while out for work at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, ran away with the light boy who was riding him and badly crippled himself before he could be stopped.

The Arbitration Board of the Metropolitan Turf Association made the announcement yesterday that to-day all money bet on the horse Cincinnatus last Friday, which, however, did not appear at the Brighton Beach track in time to start in the race he was entered for, will be refunded.

Jockey Andrew Minder, who has been under contract to August Belmont, and who has done much of the riding for the Belmont Stable this season, has been released by his employer and will leave New York to ride on the Canadian tracks for the remainder of the year.

The great three-year-old Golden Maxim, who was supposed to have ruptured a muscle or the sheath of a tendon in a race at Brighton Beach last week, has almost entirely recovered from the lameness that troubled him. His injury now is said to be such that he will train again this Summer.

A sale of the horses in training from the stable owned by J. W. Schorr will be held at the Brighton Beach paddock to-morrow, when about a dozen head, most of them winners, will be offered.

TENNIS AT SEABRIGHT.

The Wrenn Brothers Easily Defeat Grant and E. P. Larned—Millett Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 16.—The third day of the tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club brought out the best sport of the meeting. Invigorated by the brisk sea breeze, the men who are to face the English challengers put a lot of spirit and dash into their work. They were also keen about the finer points of their game, and this in itself caused the majority of the strokes to be of additional brilliancy. Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, jr., and William A. Larned, the three players of the American team, were all successful in scoring victories.

In the doubles the Wrenns met the pair composed of Wylie C. Grant, the indoor champion, and the Princeton title holder, Edward P. Larned. Grant in the first set were Grant and Larned able to make anything like a stand against the Wrenns. The latter lobbed their opponents to the base line of their court and then ran in to the net to volley the returns. Bob Wrenn was in the old-time form that won him the National championship title years ago. He was strongly aggressive on every point. His cross-court shots came from his racquet with a force that made it impossible for the players on the other side of the net to even make an attempt at a return stroke. Grant played a very forceful game and was fast in handling the ball, but he was no match for the Wrenns, who were at the top of their game. The final score was 6—1, 6—0.

The National champion in the singles, William A. Larned, met Grant during the morning. Grant was easily in his best form and in the two sets used his driving strokes with telling effect, which made the point very difficult for Larned. The final result, however, was in favor of Larned, who won at 6—0, 6—3. Grant has been playing good tennis all the week, and a closer result was expected. Harvard's expert, Beals C. Wright, defeated Stephen C. Millett by the score of 6—4, 6—0. Wright was a strong overhead, and made his points by smashing at the net.

Massachusetts Tennis Tournament.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 16.—There was an abundance of good tennis to-day in the Magnolia tournament, the competition for the Challenge Cup in the singles leading in interest. The semi-finals have been decided, and there is speculation as to whether Warland or Pier will get a leg in the trophy offered to-morrow. The winner will play Seaver, the 1902 champion, Saturday afternoon. Interest also was manifested in the Massachusetts doubles. Summary:

Semi-Finals, Singles—Pier beat C. Fenhallow, jr., 6—2, 6—4; W. E. Warland beat W. P. Blagdon, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubles, Second Round.—L. Perry and W. P. Blagdon beat L. T. Wallis and R. B. Fuller, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles, Semi-Finals.—W. E. Warland and C. Fenhallow, jr., beat S. M. Kinnard and J. T. Macdonald, 6—2, 6—3.

Handicap Singles—First Round—H. Holt (minus 15) beat T. L. Atherton, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—7, 6—3. Second Round—H. J. Holt (minus 15) beat J. D. Jones (minus one-half-15) by default. Third Round—C. J. Hill, (minus 15) beat L. T. Wallis, (scratch,) 8—10, 6—2, 6—2.

Consolation Singles—First Round—H. P. Williams beat J. D. Jones by default; S. M. Kinnard beat F. G. Shannon, 6—2, 6—1; D. L. Atherton beat J. V. McDonald, 6—4, 6—4; J. Lyons beat C. V. Aimirall, 6—2, 6—0. Second Round—H. J. Holt beat H. H. Gurney, 6—1, 6—0.

Canarsie V. C. Open Regatta.

The Canarsie Yacht Club will hold an open regatta to-morrow open to yachts of the Jamaica Bay Racing Association, and will include a race for power boats, under the rules of the American Power Boat Association. The preparatory gun for the start will be fired at 3 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States; Washington, and William A. Bühner, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—George W. Torrance, Pontiac; P. H. Herbert, Toronto; ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; W. L. Brown, Chicago, and D. G. Kerr, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—G. Nelson Thompson, Baltimore; J. B. Stewart, Atlanta; W. Blanchfield, Louisburg; E. G. Walker, Richmond; R. W. Woodburn, Kansas City, and Law Wade, Chattanooga.

GRAND—W. D. Smith, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. John Lenning, Chicago; A. C. Bingwall, Detroit; D. F. Duval, Medical Department of the United States Army.

GILSEY—R. W. Gray, Richmond, and D. H. Walker, Columbus, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—F. G. Gigneux, United States Army; John E. Price, Seattle; Walter Bozeman, St. Louis; A. S. Rowan, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Arthur Burtis, Pay Director, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Charles L. Field, San Francisco; Y. N. Benton, New Orleans; W. E. Shaw, Sydney, New South Wales; H. Rhaw Davies, Burmah.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. A. Sawyer, Washington; Dr. R. C. Bryan, Richmond; Granville G. Bryan, Richmond; J. W. Worthington, Birmingham, Ala.

HOFFMAN—H. W. Searls, Washington; A. S. Caldwell, Knoxville; D. E. Rice, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—J. D. McKee, Pittsburg.

VICTORIA—Judge J. D. Yeomans, Washington; F. H. Williamson, London; W. K. Osborn, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—L. Benjamin, Chicago.

MAJESTIC—F. D. Hotters, St. Louis; J. W. Bates, San Francisco; F. H. Moore, Detroit.

ARLINGTON—Harvey Hoge, Nashville.

NETHERLAND—James S. Perrin, Yazoo City, Miss.

EVERETT—Col. H. W. Hovey, United States Army.

ASTOR—E. E. Hopkins, Fort Antonio, Jamaica; A. P. Keating, Oakland, New Zealand; C. H. McKinstry, Washington; Les Todd, Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Steiner, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, dress and white goods; E. Lyman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wood, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. A. Fraser, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Simon Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; F. F. Weldon, laces and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Hiffen, Hollweg & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. M. Wiles, notions, furnishing goods, and manufacturing department; 320 Broadway; Hotel Martborough.

Hamilton, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; G. E. Allen, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Ranger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; F. E. Hahn, ladies' and infants' wear; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schonts Dry Goods Company, Manhattan, N. Y.; F. Schonts, dry goods; Hotel Darlington.

Patrick, Robinson, Fish & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. Scholfield, jr., furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; L. J. Cooley, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Kennard Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kennard, clothing; 508 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; H. Levy, dress goods and silks; 80 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Manter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Clark, Manter, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hannell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Hannell, dissolution, cloaks, suits, waists, and furnishing goods; 30 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Mears & Hamilton Company, Penn.; F. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Stolz, woolens, notions, and jewelry; 31 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gardner, Searle & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Searle, collars; St. Denis Hotel.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. H. Stix, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, cloths; W. H. Loper, dress goods; 304 Fourth Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Peters, silks; 45 Second Street; Plaza.

Mistrot Brothers & Co., Galveston, Texas; W. J. Edwards, upholstery goods; 49 Leonard Street; Metropolitan Hotel.

Quigley, Chapman & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Quigley, ladies' and infants' wear; 12 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Meyers, J., Sons & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. Goldsmith, clothing and waists; Victoria Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph & Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; B. A. Newman, cloaks and suits; 56 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The weather has been generally fair in all districts, with the exception of local thunderstorms in Tennessee, the Upper Missouri Valley, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Pressure continues low in the St. Lawrence Valley and the plateau region.

The temperature has risen especially in the Middle Atlantic States and the Upper Ohio Valley. It continues slightly below the seasonal average, however, generally east of the Rocky Mountains, and there has been a fall in the temperature due to local rains in Kansas and the Upper Missouri Valley.

Fair weather is indicated for Friday and Saturday, except in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valley and the Eastern Gulf States, where scattered thunderstorms and local rains are probable. The shower area will extend Saturday into the lower lake region and the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The temperatures will rise slowly in northeastern districts, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lake region. Important changes are not anticipated elsewhere. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly westerly to southerly and light, on the Gulf Coast light southerly, and on the Great Lakes light and variable. Moderate lightering will prevail in ports.

Showers will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, fair Friday and Saturday; light west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia, fair and warmer Friday; Saturday fair; light west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair and warmer Friday; Saturday showers; light to fresh west winds.

North Carolina, fair Friday, except showers in west portion; Saturday fair on the coast; showers in interior; light variable winds.

West Virginia, fair Friday; Saturday showers, rising temperature.

South Carolina, fair Friday, except showers in northwest portion; Saturday showers; light variable winds.

Georgia, fair Friday and Saturday; light variable winds.

North Dakota, fair Friday and Saturday.

South Dakota, showers Friday; Saturday fair and warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; winds west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours, compared with that for the corresponding date last year, taken from the THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.—	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
3 A. M.	70	69	69	69
6 A. M.	67	67	67	67
9 A. M.	69	69	69	73
12 M.	71	71	70	80
3 P. M.	69	70	69	80
6 P. M.	69	70	70	80
9 P. M.	69	70	69	72
12 P. M.	66	70	66	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 365 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	69½
Corresponding date 1902	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 77 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Coast Artillery:

Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, from the Nineteenth to the Eighteenth Company.

Capt. Wirt Robinson, from the Eighteenth to the Nineteenth Company.

Capt. Thomas M. B. McIntyre, from the unassigned list to the Twenty-third Company.

Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, from the Twenty-third Company to the Twenty-third Company.

First Lieut. Albert C. Thompson, jr., from the Seventeenth to the Eighteenth Company.

First Lieut. Ralph H. Granger, from the Twenty-second to the Eighteenth Company.

Second Lieut. Howard S. Miller, from the Twenty-second to the Eighteenth Company.

Second Lieut. George L. Converse, jr., from the Eighteenth to the Twenty-second Company.

Second Lieut. Graham Parker, from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-first Company.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Hinkham, from the Twenty-first to the Nineteenth Company.

Capt. Frank Cheatham, Quartermaster, will repair to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General for instructions.

Capt. Charles P. Dorcy, Quartermaster, will report to Major Charles B. Krauthoff, Commissary as San Francisco, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed from Denver to Whipple Barracks, Fort Huachuca and Fort Grant, for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of the water supply systems at those posts.

Major Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Midvale Steel Works on business pertaining to the transfer of public moneys and property to Capt. Ormond M. Lissak.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. G. Muir is detached from the Alabama, Aug. 15 and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. H. V. Butler's orders of June 26 are modified; he is ordered to the naval torpedo station at Narragansett Bay, July 20, for course of instructions.

Lieut. G. Chase is detached from the Texas and ordered home, with leave until Oct. 18.

Ensign H. H. Abernathy is ordered to the Atlanta, July 25.

Ensign H. H. Evans is detached from the Atlanta and ordered home; he will wait orders.

Ensign J. R. Gilmer is ordered to the Alert, Aug. 1.

Midshipman R. S. Manley is ordered to the Texas.

Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes is detached from the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, and ordered home to wait orders.

Surgeon G. Fickwell is ordered to the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Paymaster H. M. Harris's orders of July 6 are modified; he is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the navy yard at Pensacola, July 18.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Dacker is detached from the Panama R. R. and ordered to Washington, July 21, for examination for promotion, thence to San Francisco, sailing Aug. 5 from that port for the Asiatic station for duty at Cavite as Surgeon of the yard at that place.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Arrived: Hartford at Newport; Rainbal at Lambert Point; Cassat at Guantanamo Bay.

Sailings: Olympia and Vixen from Caimanera for Frenchman Bay; Marcellus from Caimanera for Port Antonio; Dolphin from New London for Portsmouth, N. H.; Hist from Portsmouth, N. H., for Portland, Me.; Celtic from Cavite for Guam.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:43	Sun sets...7:39	Moon rises...11:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:46	Gov. Isl'd...1:04	H. Gate...2:09
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook......	Gov. Isl'd...1:23	H. Gate...2:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 17.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Cedric, Liverpool via Queenstown	.....	10:30 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manaus, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caribbe, St. Thomas, &c.	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, &c.	10:30 A. M.	
City of Savannah Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Del Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Etrurian, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fiandria, Prague and Haiti	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.	.....
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Island, Copenhagen and Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mascotte, Curacao and Venezuela	1:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Ha- vana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico via San Juan	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rossling, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trojan Prince, Argentine	.....	.....
Paraguay, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ulua, Guiana	9:00 A. M.	.....
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	8:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Aurania, Liverpool	.....	8:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bre- men	.....	8:00 P. M.
Manitou, Halifax	.....	1:00 P. M.
Manila, Italian ports	.....	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Cuba	.....	1:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	1:00 P. M.
Victorian, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	.....	.....
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
St. Paul, London	.....	10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, etc., rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 9:00 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico, except registered, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, per steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:05 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Nova Scotia, per steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:05 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (conn

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

Money unchanged, 5 per cent.

All things taken into consideration, yesterday's stock market gave a very good account of itself. A much tamer affair than any of recent days, it nevertheless developed powers of absorption and of resistance that were as gratifying to advocates of higher prices as they were disconcerting to the bears. In the vernacular, the market showed that it had two sides to it and that not even the combined forces of intermittent liquidation and short selling could depress it as easily as in recent times. Indeed, for the greater part of the day the tone was strong throughout under the leadership of such stocks as St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, and Baltimore and Ohio, which gave every evidence of being heavily oversold. It was only in the last hour that the bears succeeded in making any impression upon prices. This they did through the medium of Amalgamated Copper, which in a vicious raid they forced down four points to a new low record, incidentally depressing the general list in sympathy. Yet even in this break few prices fell below the close of the day previous, good investment and other support appearing on the late recession.

Of the decline in copper there is little to be said, save that sympathy will not be wasted upon those speculators who, dealing in it, have seen their exchequers depleted in consequence. They knew or they should have known whereof they dealt. Copper is a blind pool, pure and simple, and blind pools most readily lend themselves to manipulative movements—especially when some of the influential controllers of the blind-pool stock are conspicuous as stock market gamblers. More consideration, however, must be given the innocent investor in the stock, who put his savings into the property, induced thereby through the glowing prospectus put out, the eminent respectability of the names of the promoters of the corporation and the promises of regular statements of earnings and condition. At yesterday's low figure the price of the insecurities is little more than one-third of that at which it was selling when it was declared (by insiders) to hold out every promise of becoming a "second Standard Oil." The promise, it need scarcely be said, seems some distance of fulfillment.

Beyond the break in copper, some sharp drops in a few inactive issues and some equally sharp advances in others, there was little feature to price movements. As for the news and developments of the day they were generally favorable. Sterling exchange had a sensational decline; money continued easy and the crop news was good—this despite an illuminating statement sent from Washington and credited to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to the effect that there is a possibility of a shortage in the corn crop. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France made favorable showings in their weekly reports, put out during the day. London was again a buyer on a liberal scale, taking probably 30,000 shares here.

While the newsboys in the Street, apparently imbued with the sensational spirit of some of the journals which they were endeavoring to sell, were crying out in the early morning of "failures in Wall Street," there were no doubt many persons who believed or feared, or, mayhap, being bearish, hoped that one or more failures had been announced. The facts, of course, are otherwise; but the would-be sellers of the newspapers were evidently finding their wares less marketable than usual and were nothing loath to sacrifice truth and stoop to the sensationalism in order to be relieved of their load. Unimportant as this thing is in itself, it nevertheless is not without its significance and suggestiveness. There were no failures; and yet the market on the day previous had passed through a crisis so severe and had suffered a decline so sharp that the low prices made in the memorable May 9 panic of two years ago look high in comparison. It is this condition that has amazed persons not alone in New York and in other cities on this continent, but has caused even the capitalists and financial writers in foreign countries to comment at once admiringly and wonderingly. Time and again, one day's decline being succeeded by another yet worse, failures had been predicted; yet none came. And, more gratifying still, comes now the authoritative statement that a committee of representative bankers, after a careful investigation of the leading financial institutions of the city, find them essentially sound and strong. Which points strongly that, whatever else may be apparent, such liquidation as has been forced has come from interests well able to stand it and probably represents nothing more than the wiping out of large profits, paper and otherwise, accumulated in the wild speculative orgie now commonly known as "the McKinley boom."

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louis. & Nash	¾
American Ice	¾	Man. El	¾
American Sugar	¾	Mot. Sec	¾
Am. Tob. pf	2	Mot. St. Ry	1½
Am. Wool. pf	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	N. O. & St. L.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Nat. Lead	½
B'klyn Union Gas	3	Nev. of Mex. 1st pf.	½
Can. Southern	1	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Can. Pacific	2½	N. Y., O. & W.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	¾	North Am.	2⅝
Am. Gt. W. pf.	B 1½	Pac. Mail	½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Peo. Gas	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	Read. 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	Rock Island	½
Con. Gas	1	Rub. Goods	½
Corn Prod.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Del. & Hud.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Del., Lack. & W.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
Den. Un. Ry.	1¼	Union Pacific	1½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	2	Un. Pacific pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
General Electric	2	U. S. Rubber	¾
Hocking Valley	¾	U. S. C. & F.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Ill. Central	¾	Wabash	¾
Int. P.	¾	West. El. & M.	¾
Iowa Central	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	¾
Kan. City So. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¾	L. & N. & M. & M.	1
Am. C. & F.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	2½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Linseed	½	National Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Locomotive	1	National Lead pf.	¾
Am. Loco. pf.	½	Nev. of Mex. 2d pf.	1½
Am. S. & R.	¾	Pacific Coast	1¼
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Read. 1st pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar	2½	Rep. & S.	¾
Am. Tobacco	¾	Rock Island pf.	½
Balt. & O. pf.	½	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	2
Chi., Un. Tract.	½	So. Ry.	¾
Col. Fuel	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2½
Corn Prod. pf.	¾	Un. Bag & P.	½
Del. & H. C. & I.	½	Un. Pac. & P. pf.	½
Del. South.	¾	Un. Ry. Inv.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	2	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1½	West. Md.	¾
Int. S. & T. pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1½	Ore. S. L. 6s	1½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1½	Southern Pac. 4s	1½
Ore. S. L. 5s	½	So. Ry. M. & O. col.	1
St. L. & S. F. rct. 4s	1	Wis. Cent. 4s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 16	806,211
To date this year	86,814,955
Corresponding date last year	94,623,661

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 16	$2,854,500
To date this year	$307,623,950
Corresponding date last year	$323,815,900

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

One Minute Churn Co.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Minneapolis General Electric Co.

Rock Island Co. of New Jersey for dividend on preferred.

REGULAR COPPER DIVIDEND.

All doubt as to the dividend on Amalgamated Copper stock was set at rest yesterday when the Directors met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of ½ per cent. Some months ago, it will be recalled, the story was that a dividend of 1 per cent. might be declared on the stock, while later—this but a week or two ago—the rumor was that the dividend might be passed because of the labor troubles at the company's mines.

The first Amalgamated dividend was paid on Oct. 15, 1899, and was 1½ per cent., and ½ per cent. extra. This rate was maintained with the ½ per cent. extra every quarter until October, 1901, when the extra dividend was dropped, making the rate 1½ per cent. In January, 1902, 1 per cent. was paid, and in May, 1902, only ½ per cent., which rate has been since maintained.

Yesterday also the Directors of the Quincy Mining Company met and declared a dividend of $3 per share. This dividend is from the earnings of the first six months of 1903. Six months ago the dividend was $2, while a year ago $3 was paid.

The Boston and Montana Directors (this company being controlled by Amalgamated) also met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

The break in Amalgamated Copper to the lowest price on record came after the dividend declaration, and was declared to have been due solely to a bear raid.

SENTIMENT MORE HOPEFUL.

Commission house literature is becoming more bullish. The following is one of many letters that are now being sent out by brokers to their clients:

"It looks to us as if it was about time to pick up some bargains in stocks. The present low prices show a decline of from 25 to 50 per cent. in active railroad stocks and industrials. The downward movement has been in progress for the past ten months, and a great many stocks have lost in that time about all the gain made in several years. A great deal of the present decline and panicky condition is due to the fact that in the bull market, which culminated last September, securities were advanced beyond their value. It is equally true that the depression will go too far, and it is good opinion that many stocks are now selling below their intrinsic worth. It is impossible for any one to state, with any degree of definiteness, when "bottom" shall have been reached, but taking into consideration the prevailing prices and comparing them with the prices of a year ago, it would seem that liquidation had about run its course and an improvement in prices must follow. It is admitted that the general condition of the country—the crops, industrial and railroad earnings and general business—do not warrant the depression reflected by Wall Street."

THE MARKET'S SALVATION.

This bulletin was put out yesterday by one of the largest Stock Exchange houses in the Street:

"When we have a market such as Wednesday a class of buyers appear who are only in evidence in times of financial distress. They are not men to take tips or points or who follow syndicates. They are plain, common sense business men who use their own heads and buy when stocks are down, selling them regardless of news when they advance. This class of buying has been the salvation of many markets, and will, we believe, save this one."

LOOKING FOR GOOD NEWS.

There is authority for the statement that within the next few days some important news, having helpful market effect, will be forthcoming.

The buying of St. Paul, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, and Canadian Pacific yesterday was said to be predicated on expectation of some announcement.

MAY GUARANTEE DIVIDEND.

In explanation of the strength of Reading, which has held up well through all the market weakness, there is a story that the buying is based on knowledge of the fact that a dividend on the common stock will be guaranteed by two of the other coal roads.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

New steel company formed to build plant at Butler, Penn., the capacity to be 200 tons of sheets and billets.

Official announcement that the Speyer underwriting syndicate has been allotted 82,500 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock. This is a trifle over 2 per cent.

The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England unchanged at 3 per cent.

Dividend of $3 declared by the Quincy Mining Company, an increase of 50 cents over the last dividend.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 80 shares of National City Bank stock at 270 and 2 shares at 265.

Statement that the United States Steel Corporation has taken over iron mining property on the Mesaba Range, near Hibbing, containing about 6,000,000 tons of ore.

Ordering by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of a strike at the Portvue Tin Mills in McKeesport, Penn. The Portvue mill is an independent establishment, employing between 700 and 800 workmen, and has been in operation only about three months.

Report that the controlling interest in the Norwich Street Railway Company of Norwich, Conn., which has been held by Tucker, Anthony & Co. of Boston, has been purchased by Stillman F. Kelley of that city.

Call issued by the Reorganization Committee of the New England Cotton Yarn Company for the payment of assessments as follows: For preferred stockholders who agree to pay $30, $15, on or before Aug. 17, and $15 on or before Sept. 17; for preferred stockholders who agree to pay $40 per share, $20 per share, on or before Aug. 17, and $20 on or before Sept. 17; for common stockholders, $5, on Aug. 17, and $5 on Sept. 17.

Extensive improvements begun by the United States Steel Corporation at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Penn.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, which is controlled by the St. Louis and San Francisco, has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to have listed $1,745,000 additional 4 per cent. guarantee mortgage bonds. This amount is a little more than the amount which this company was reported to have borrowed on Wednesday. An officer of the company denied that the company had borrowed any money, and the inference was drawn yesterday that these bonds had been issued to take the place of a contemplated loan, which was not brought to a successful conclusion.

St. Louis and San Francisco has also applied to the Stock Exchange for the listing of $4,621,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four months, 5½ per cent. for five months, and 6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $263,759,736; balances, $11,681,215; United States Subs-Treasury debit balance, $2,068,254.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.86¾. Commercial bills were $4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 15-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 4 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—90c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par @25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 25 premium; telegraph, 40. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the money market was steady yesterday. There was a fair demand for loans on the low terms current. Discount rates were firm with a slight advance.

The Bank of England return shows that the reserve is £241,000 higher, at £25,143,000. Its proportion to current liabilities has risen to 51¼ per cent.

No operations in gold were reported at the Bank of England yesterday.

The Stock Exchange was still inactive yesterday. The feeling was rather less gloomy owing to the partial recovery in Wall Street on Wednesday. Consols fell 1-16, to 92¼ for cash and 92⅜ for the account. Home rails were steady, and advanced on the balance.

American rails, after firmness in the morning, became flat on renewed New York sales. Subsequently, after the Exchange had shut, there was a sharp recovery, leaving the final quotations the highest reached in the course of the day. The fall in high-class American investments has attracted support from European capitalists. Canadian Pacifics rose 2⅝.

Foreigns were rather firmer. South Africans closed dull, after being a shade firmer.

The spot price of silver was unchanged at 24¾d. per ounce. The forward price was 1-16d. higher, at 24 7-16d. The closing was firm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 16.—Money was fairly plentiful in the market to-day. Its continued ease prevents the stiffening of the discount rate.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was lethargic. It was somewhat less depressed in a general way, although the continued liquidation in New York had a dampening effect on departments which are easily disorganized and without power of resistance. Consols were barely steady. Home rails occasionally had a slightly better tone.

Americans opened dull, grew firmer later on New York covering orders, were locally neglected, and dropped after the receipt of New York's opening prices.

The Kaffir undertone was cheerful.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92¾; consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 65¾; Atchison preferred, 90¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 84⅝; Canadian Pacific, 125⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35¾; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 145¼; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 26¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81⅝; Erie, 31½; Erie first preferred, 60⅝; Erie second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville and Nashville, 109¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21; New York Central, 118¼; Norfolk and Western, 64¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 29⅝; Pennsylvania, 61¼; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 24¼; Reading first preferred, 62; Reading second preferred, 54⅛; Southern Railway, 22⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 80; Southern Pacific, 67; Union Pacific, 78½; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 36¾; United States Steel preferred, 98¾; Wabash, 23½; Wabash preferred, 40.

Bar silver steady at 24¾d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.20; Lisbon, 22.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 16.—There was a depressing tendency at the opening of the Bourse to-day. All Government funds were lower. Rentes were weak. Later the market became calm, but business was almost at a standstill. The closing was firm. Rio Tintos were in some demand and gained four points.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 87½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 16,275,000 francs; Treasury accounts current increased 1,650,000 francs, gold in hand increased 1,850,000 francs; bills discounted increased 47,900,000 francs, silver in hand decreased 1,725,000 francs.

BERLIN, July 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened strong, but were depressed later by the reports received concerning the condition of the American stock market. Exchange on London, 20 marks 38 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 16.—There was little response here to the early improvement in New York, and when the New York market reacted, Philadelphia also declined, leaving most stocks below yesterday's closing figures. The only severe drop, however, was in Electric Storage Battery, which was offered down from 60¾ to 55 before a buyer was found even for an odd lot of 50 shares. Subsequently it was bid up to 58, with no offering below 60.

There was continued liquidation in United Gas Improvement, Cambria Steel, Union Traction, and the Lake Superior issues. There is said to be a large supply of the Lake Superior preferred hanging over the market, but the orders to sell are limited to 10. President Shields's statement fell flat, as it was expected it would in this kind of market, and furthermore, the Street found little in it that was not already known. The close was rather feverish, at near the lowest prices of the day.

Total sales, 80,926 shares, and $34,200 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Sugar	115½	115¼	115¼
200	American Cement	30	30	30
1,805	Cambria Steel	33½	32	32¼
1,675	Con. Lake Superior	3¾	3½	3¾
1,618	Con. Lake Superior pf	10¾	10¼	10¾
4	Elec. Co. of Am	$ 15-16	$ 15-16	$ 15-16
100	Elec. Storage Battery	60½	58	58
1,100	Erie	31½	30¾	30¾
10	Ins. Co. of No. America	24½	24¾	24¾
205	Lehigh Valley R. R	70¾	70¼	70¾
5	Lehigh Navigation	68	68	68
12	North Penn	107	107	107
100	Phila. Traction	86	86	86
6,421	Penn. R. R	60¾	59¾	60
870	Phila. Elec	5¾	5¾	$ 11-16
1,879	Phila. Co.	40¾	40¾	40¾
50	Phila. Co. pf	47	47	47
600	Phila. Rap. Tr.	15¾	15	15
40	Railways Co. general	3¼	3¼	3¼
6,154	Reading	24 11-16	24 1-16	24 1-16
106	Reading 1st pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
560	Susq. Steel	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,593	United Gas Imp. Co	83½	82¾	83¼
335	Union Traction	44¾	44¾	44¾
6,388	United States Steel	36¾	35¾	36¾
200	United States Steel pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
300	Wabash pf	39	39	39

Fidelity Trust's New Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—President Ussl H. McCarter of the Fidelity Trust Company announced to-day the appointment of Samuel W. Belden, law partner of Congressman W. M. Lanning of the Fourth New Jersey District, as general counsel of the Fidelity Trust Company, to succeed ex-Attorney General Thomas N. McCarter, who resigned to become President of the Public Service Corporation. Mr. Belden, who is a resident of Bordentown, has an extensive law practice at Camden, which he will relinquish to remove to this city.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 16.—Local money market conditions show hardly any change. Business continues light and rates hold firm. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, par@5c discount; clearings, $25,140,826; balances, $2,165,900. The foreign exchange market is weak, at a reduction of ¼c.

The other coppers sympathised to-day to a considerable extent with Amalgamated in its rise and fall. Copper Range at one time was bid up to 49¾, but later it eased off to 47. Centennial gained a fraction, to 17¾. Mohawk touched 33, and all the other issues scored trifling improvements. In the last hour, however, they all fell back to former low levels, Amalgamated dropping to 46¾ and Copper Range to 47.

American Telephone attracted considerable attention by reason of its advance to 130. The rights also were actively traded in at from 6¼ to 6¾. Massachusetts Gas, which on Wednesday sold as low as 86¼, was bid up to 87½, and finished at 87. There was also a considerable business doing in the Steel issues and several of the other arbitrage securities. The late dealings brought a fresh selling movement, and the whole list finished quite weak, but with the more active specialties a shade above the lowest.

The Directors of the Quincy Mining Company have declared a dividend of $3 per share. This dividend is from the earnings of the first six months of 1903. Six months ago the dividend was $2.50, while a year ago $3 was paid. The dividend is payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record July 25.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
247	Atchison	66¾	65¾	66
2	Atchison pf	90	90	90
7	Boston Elevated	143	140	140
62	Boston & Albany	248	247	247
12	Boston & Maine	160	160	160
125	C., F. & S. & Y. pf	137	137	137
1	C. F. & S. & Y. pf	116¼	116¼	116¼
5	Conn. & Pass	167	167	167
40	Fitchburg pf	135	135	135
10	Maine Central	173½	170½	173½
115	Mass. Electric	24	24	24
118	Mass. Electric pf	84	83	83
21	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195¾	195¾	195¾
3	Rutland pf	31	31	31
250	Union Pacific	76¾	76¼	76¾
9	Union Pacific pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
24	West End	90½	90	90

TELEPHONES.

1,695	†American	130	128½	129¾
9,016	American rights	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	New England	126	125	125
5	Western pf	88	88	88

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem	16	16	16
25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	74	74	74
450	Am. Pneu. Service	4¾	4¼	4¼
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf	20	20	20
465	American Sugar	115¾	115¼	116
215	American Sugar pf	119	118¾	119
210	American Woolen	9¾	9	9
151	American Woolen pf	72	71	71¾
535	Dom. Iron & Steel	15	13	15
75	Edison	241	240	241
80	Gen. El. & Elec	31	31	31
40	General Electric	167¾	165	165
530	Mass. Gas	87½	86¾	87
471	Mass. Gas pf	77¾	76	76
5	Merganthaler	178	178	178
30	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf	30	30	30
10	Pullman	203	200	203
105	Seattle Elec. pf	83	83	83
52	Swift & Co	107	107	107
658	United Fruit	102	101	101¾
20	United Shoe Machine pf	29	28¾	29
2,720	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
667	U. S. Steel pf	97¾	97¼	97¾
10	Westinghouse pf	91	90	90

MINING.

115	Adventure	4	3¾	3¾
795	Allouez	5	4¾	4¾
8,244	Amalgamated	50¼	46¾	47¼
200	Arcadian	2	2	2
300	Bingham	24	23¾	24
5	Cal. & Hecla	430	425	425
2,815	Centennial	17¾	16¾	17
85	Central Oil	1	1	1
210	Com. Mercur	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,412	Copper Range	48¼	47	47¾
151	Daly-West	40	40	40
400	Dominion Coal	28	28	28
205	Elm River	3¼	3¼	3¼
175	Franklin	8¾	8	8
110	Mass	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Mayflower	68	68	68
100	Michigan	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,205	Mohawk	33	30¾	32
200	New Idria	6	6	6¼
245	Old Dominion	11	10¾	11
210	Osceola	51¾	51	51
265	Parrot	19¾	18¾	19¼
25	Quincy	97	96	97
110	Rhode Island	3	3	3
145	Shannon	3¼	3	3¼
120	Tamarack	91	85	85
90	Tecumseh	40c	40c	40c
900	Trinity	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,417	U. S. Coal & Oil	11¾	10¾	11
1,085	United States	20	19	19¼
1,252	Utah	26¾	25¾	25
25	Victoria	7¾	7¾	7¾
95	Winona	1¼	1	1
30	Wolverine	64	64	64
100	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 4 bid, 4 asked. †Ex dividend. ‡Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.05	.06
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.02	.02
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.05
Bullion	.02	.04
Caledonia	1.30	1.30
Chollar Con	.40	.40
Challer	.20	.20
Confidence	1.25	1.35
Con. Cal. & V.	1.40	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.04
Con. Paint	.01	.02
Gould & Curry	.30	.30
Hale & Norcross	.55	.54
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.14	.14
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	1.00	1.00
Occidental Con	.30	.30
Ophir	1.55	1.55
Overman	.26	.25
Potosi	.22	.24
Savage	.17	.18
Sea Belcher	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.57	.55
Syndicate	.03	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.35	.35
Utah Con	.35	.36
Yellow Jacket	.17	.20
Silver bars	69¾	69¾
Mexican dollars	41¼@41¾	41@41¾
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	7½	7	7½
American	1¾	2	1½	1¾
Anaconda	11	13	11½	13
Blue Bell	6	6	6	6
C. C. Consolidated	6	7	6	7
C., G. & M.	2½	2¾	2¼	2¾
C., K. & N.	20½	20¾	20	21
Coriolanus	1½	2	1½	1¾
Danie	2½	3	2½	3
Doctor Jackpot	8½	9	8½	9
El Paso	57½	60	57	60
Elkton	40¼	40¾	40	45
Findlay	15½	16	15½	15¾
Golden Cycle	69½	72	69	72
Gold Bond	2¾	3	2¾	3
Gould	2¾	3	2¾	3
Gold Dollar	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Golden Fleece	8	12	8	12
Gold Sovereign	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Gold Exploration	2¼	3	2¼	3
Isabella	11	11¾	11¼	11¾
Jackpot	8	10	8	10
Keystone	3¾	4¼	4	4½
Lexington	2¾	3	2¾	3
Little Bessie	2¾	3¼	2¾	3
Last Dollar	50	55	50	55
Little Puck	2	3	2	3
Mollie Gibson	5	6	5	6½
Moon Anchor	3	3	3	3½
Mary Cashen	1¾	2	1¾	2½
New Haven	2¾	3	2¾	3½
Old Gold	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Pinnacle	3	3	3	3
Portland	135	150	135	150
Pharmacist	3	3½	3	3½
Rose Nicol	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Maud	2¾	3	2¾	3
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Vindicator	80	90	80	90
Wertz	5	6½	5	6½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,071 shares of stock and $75,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,250	Seaboard Ry	20¼	20	20
200	Seaboard Ry. pf	35	35	35
670	United Rys. & Electric	11	11	11
5	Continental	185	185	185
10	Maryland	187	187	187
100	Baltimore & Ohio	83½	83¼	83½
25	Mer. & Min. Trans. Co	158	158	158

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
15,000	Seaboard Ry. 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾
17,000	United Rys. & E. inc. 4s	63	62¾	62¾
17,000	United Rys. & E. 4s	83	82¾	82¾
1,000	Atlantic St. Ry. 5s	104	104	104
2,000	City & Sub. 1st 5s	112	112	112
2,000	G. B. & Brewing 1st 5s	45½	45½	45½
15,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	86	85¾	85¾
1,000	Wil. Col. & Aug. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼
700	North Carolina 4s	103	103	103

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a larger number of issues traded in yesterday in the curb market than on any day this week, and there was a better feeling throughout. The principal gains were recorded in Northern Securities, International Mercantile Marine stocks, and Standard Oil. Of these stocks Standard Oil advanced 5¾ points on limited transactions, while Northern Securities, on about one-third of the sales of the previous day, sold from 87½ to 89¾, with the closing sale at 89, a net gain of 1½ points. The violent fluctuations which were shown in this stock during the first three days of the week were absent yesterday, resulting in a steady advance during the day, with only a few unimportant recessions. Seaboard Air Line stocks were weaker, particularly the common, which declined to 19¾, but later this loss was recovered, the final price being the same as on Wednesday. Royal Baking Powder preferred sold off at the opening ¼ to 90¾, but good support was given, with the result that odd lots changed hands at 100¾, while the aggregate for the day was larger than in some time past. Among the copper stocks there was very little activity, with the exception of Greene Consolidated. Tennessee Copper was weak, being offered at 29¾, with no support.

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BAY STATE GAS.—A bid of 1½ was made yesterday for the new stock, when issued, of the reorganized Bay State Gas Company, which is to take over the stock of the old company at the ratio of one share of the new company for three shares of the old, with a cash payment of $1.

***

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER advanced ⅝ of a point over the previous day's closing but later reacted on small transactions to 20¾, a gain of ⅝ for the day. In all some 1,200 shares changed hands.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT was somewhat weak, 200 shares being sold at 100, with more stock to be had at the same price.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 15, 1903.

$2,000			$2,000		
5,000			5,000		
1,000			1,000		
1,000			1,000		
1,000			1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Property, Near Thirty-ninth Street, Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Hopton & Weeks have sold 497 Fifth Avenue for the estate of Celico R. Wissmann. The property, which adjoins the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, consists of a four-story dwelling remodeled for business purposes, on lot 24.8 by 100.

Meyer R. Himberg has bought 107 East Eighty-sixth Street, a three-story frame dwelling on lot 25.6 by 100.8.

Brelsted & Goodman have sold for Frank S. Ganson to M. A. C. Levy the five-story flat 305 West Eighty-fourth Street, 26.4 by 102.2. Mr. Levy gives in part payment 1,830 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a three-story brownstone front dwelling on lot 20 by 80.

The New York Investment and Improvement Company has sold 132 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a three-story brick dwelling with stable at the rear, on lot 25 by 99.11.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have resold for Max Marx to an investor the five-story triple flat 2,168 Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 100.

It is reported that Mrs. Rose Murphy has sold to T. Latham the five-story double flat 120 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.

Frank T. Morrill is the buyer of the apartment house 142 to 146 East Twenty-seventh Street, sold recently by C. E. Orcutt.

Samuel I. Moll has sold to Charles Gartlel the five-story apartment house 45 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold to Joseph Walkenberg 406 and 408 East Ninth Street, on a plot 41.6 by 75. Ruland & Whiting represented the seller of No. 406. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Anna E. Krueger to Mary Mahler Brooks to Kinsley & Emery, for improvement 66 to 70 Sullivan Street, three-story buildings on plot 63 by 87 and irregular.

Mandelbaum & Lowine have sold to an investor the four-story brick building 317 East Eighty-first Street, on lot 25 by 82.

John Peters has sold for Charles F. Davis & Mary Dumics the five-story double tenement 427 East Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 92; also, for Irving I. Kempner to Annie Schiefenbeck the similar property 237 East Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5.

The American Pastry and Manufacturing Company has bought from Horatio Allen the four-story building 625 and 627 East Fifteenth Street, 50 by 100, adjoining its present factory on the west.

Brelsted & Goodman and the Madison Realty Company negotiated the sale of 20 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street for Mrs. Louise Webber. The brokers say that the report that Cohen & Glauber are the buyers of the property is incorrect.

Herwick C. Hewitt has sold for the estate of Capt. John H. Watson a country seat at Westchester, consisting of a dwelling and stables on a plot of about eight acres fronting on the East Chester Road. The buyer, Mrs. F. F. Sullivan, wife of the theatrical manager, will occupy the place.

Adolph Mandel has purchased the northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Madison Avenue, five four-story private dwellings, on a plot 70 by 100.11; also 223 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story brick dwelling with stable at the rear, on lot 25 by 100

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

LINES

HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and West Trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 4:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All northbound trains, except the 50th Century and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 90, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their normal time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:35 A. M., Troy 5:50 A. M., Schenectady 6:20 A. M., Richmond 7:15 A. M., and Montreal Special.

7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the World. Due Buffalo 4:30, Niagara Falls 5:21 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL. 20 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:15, Niagara Falls 8:01 P. M.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.

10:30 A. M.—FAST EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Syracuse 8:35 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:45 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:46 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:45 A. M., Cincinnati 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED. 20 hours to Chicago. Due Syracuse 8:35, Rochester 10:45, Buffalo 12:40 A. M.

1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA EXPRESS. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M., Buffalo 11:00 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:46 P. M., Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturdays and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:40 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

4:00 P. M.—THROUGH GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 20½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Equipment. Due Buffalo 10:10 P. M., Cincinnati 7:30, Indianapolis 9:10, Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Due Syracuse 1:30, Rochester 3:45, Buffalo 6:00 A. M.

7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS via C. V. R. R. of Canada.

7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL LIMITED.

8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL MAIL. Limited.

9:20 P. M.—ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago in 24 hours by Michigan Central. 25 hours to Chicago.

11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Parlor Cars, Observation, Buffet Cars. Arrives at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago next morning.

"Time" Offices, 1216 Broadway, corner 28th Street, and 125th Street Station.

HARLEM DIVISION.

8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Chatham. Saturdays only 2:00 P. M. to Chatham.

Parlor cars on all through trains.

Connections with Pennsylvania Railroad trains at Manhattan Transfer, Harlem River, Long Island City, Hunters Point, Astoria and 21st Street Stations.

Ticket Offices at 1071, 261, 415 and 2192 Broadway, 152 Fifth Avenue, 1 Madison Square, 106 Lexington Avenue, 125th St. Station, Grand Central Station, 125th St. and Park Avenue, 125th St. and Lexington Avenue, 125th St. and Third Avenue, 125th St. and Eighth Avenue, 125th St. and Amsterdam Avenue, 125th St. and Broadway, 125th St. and Fifth Avenue, 125th St. and Seventh Avenue, 125th St. and Eighth Avenue, 125th St. and Lenox Avenue, 125th St. and Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 23 New Street, 111 Broadway, 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Grand Central Depot Information Bureau.

Telephone Central Office Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Grand Central Station, 42d St., North Avenue and 125th St., New York, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—12:00 noon, 4:30 P. M.—*11:00 P. M. Arrive Boston 4:20 P. M., *11:00 A. M., 5:30 P. M., *6:00 A. M.

Ticket Offices, 1216 Broadway, 261 Fifth Ave., 415 and 1366 Broadway, 106 Lexington Ave., 125th St. Station, 125th St. and Park Ave., 125th St. and Lexington Ave., 125th St. and Third Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Amsterdam Ave., 125th St. and Broadway, 125th St. and Fifth Ave., 125th St. and Seventh Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Lenox Ave., 125th St. and Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 23 New St., 111 Broadway, 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Grand Central Depot Information Bureau.

Telephone Central Office Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

WM. H. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. M. PEPPER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 10 min. later from West 42d St., N. R.:

7:00 A. M.—To Catskill Mtn. Express.

*11:00 A. M.—To Catskill Mtn. Express.

11:30 A. M.—To Saratoga & Montreal.

*1:30 P. M.—To Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit & St. Louis.

3:30 P. M.—To Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit & St. Louis.

*4:00 P. M.—To Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit & St. Louis.

*6:00 P. M.—To Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit & St. Louis.

*7:00 P. M.—To Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit & St. Louis.

*8:00 P. M.—To Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit & St. Louis.

*11:30 P. M.—To Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit & St. Louis.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Parlor cars on all through trains.

Ticket Offices, 1071, 261, 415 and 1366 Broadway, 106 Lexington Ave., 125th St. and Park Ave., 125th St. and Lexington Ave., 125th St. and Third Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Amsterdam Ave., 125th St. and Broadway, 125th St. and Fifth Ave., 125th St. and Seventh Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Lenox Ave., 125th St. and Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 23 New St., 111 Broadway, 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Grand Central Depot Information Bureau.

Telephone Central Office Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. M. PEPPER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

MASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only), P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1:30, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*8:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:00 (5:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 A. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA GIRT—*8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:30, 5:00 P. M. (Saturdays only), 11:30 Wednesdays and Saturdays only), 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, 7:30, 9:00, *9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 11:45 P. M. (60th STREET AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, 7:30, 9:00, *9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 11:45 P. M.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—*4:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 noon, *2:00 P. M., Reading only, *4:00, 5:00, 11:30, 12:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Williamsport only. 12:00 midnight.

BAND OF HOOK BOATS—From foot of Barclay St., Atlantic Highlands, Sandy Hook, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch Points—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 4:30, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 4:30, 5:00 P. M.

Liberty Street only, *Daily, †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Other cars, Elevated, Subway, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th Aves., Broadway cable cars, 14th St. Crosstown, Belt Line, Broadway, 14th St. and Union Square cars to Fulton St., Broadway, Wyckoff, Nassau, Myrtle Ave. and Fulton St. Elevated trains to Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan Transfer, Hoboken, Weehawken, New York Transfer, Communipaw, Whitehall, New York Transfer, Cortlandt and Dey Sts. and Jersey City Ferries, foot of Cortlandt and Dey Sts. Brooklyn Ferries, foot of Whitehall St. Cars for 23rd Street ferries, Broadway, 14th St. and Union Square cars to Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. Ferries.

Ticket Offices, 1071, 261, 415 and 1366 Broadway, 106 Lexington Ave., 125th St. and Park Ave., 125th St. and Lexington Ave., 125th St. and Third Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Amsterdam Ave., 125th St. and Broadway, 125th St. and Fifth Ave., 125th St. and Seventh Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Lenox Ave., 125th St. and Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 23 New St., 111 Broadway, 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Grand Central Depot Information Bureau.

Telephone Central Office Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE M. DASHIELL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. AND PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave Liberty St. Ferry, New York, as follows:

Express Limited Express

Lv. Liberty St. Ferry, N. Y. 8:15 A. M. 3:15 P. M.

Ar. Broad St. Station, Phila. 10:50 A. M. 5:50 P. M.

Ar. Baltimore, Camden Station 12:40 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

Ar. Washington, 1:30 P. M. 9:00 P. M.

Liberty Express 3:15 P. M.

Ar. Broad St. Station, Phila. 6:50 P. M.

Ar. Baltimore, Camden Station 8:00 P. M.

Ar. Washington, 9:00 P. M.

Through Pullman Cars between New York and Washington.

Dining Cars on Limited Express.

Ticket Offices, 1 Broadway, 849 Broadway, 1196 Broadway, 263 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 32 Park Place, 1 Madison Ave., 23 New St., 111 Broadway, 125th St. and Park Ave., 125th St. and Lexington Ave., 125th St. and Third Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Amsterdam Ave., 125th St. and Broadway, 125th St. and Fifth Ave., 125th St. and Seventh Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Lenox Ave., 125th St. and Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, Grand Central Depot Information Bureau, Liberty St. Ferry, Desbrosses St. Ferry, Cortlandt St. Ferry, Hoboken Ferry, Jersey City Ferry, Communipaw Ferry, Whitehall St. Ferry, New York Transfer, Cortlandt and Dey Sts. and Jersey City Ferries, foot of Cortlandt and Dey Sts.

Telephone Central Office Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE M. DASHIELL, General Passenger Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATION, foot of West Twenty-third Street, and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The arriving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:03 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, and Observation Cars, for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:03 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:05 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturdays. Dining Car.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturdays.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:35, 9:03, 9:23 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Despatch and Continental Trains, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:50 (Dining Car), 11:23 A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Despatch and Continental Trains, 2:20), (2:28 Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:35 (Dining Car), 4:22 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:35, 9:23 (Dining Car), 10:50 (Dining Car), A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car), 3:35 Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars), 4:22 (Dining Car), 4:59 (Despatch and Continental Trains, 5:15) (Dining Car), 9:23 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 9:23 A. M., and 3:35 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:23 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:35 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 2:28 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M., 12:10 night daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:03, 10:50 A. M., and 3:35 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standing Car, Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—11:35 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 7:55, 9:03, 10:50, 11:40, Express, 12:35, 1:55, 3:35, 4:22, 6:10, 4:55, and 8:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:20 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 8:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, Express only).

For Long Branch, 11:40 A. M. (Saturdays only), 2:00, 3:35, 4:55, 6:10, 8:55, 11:40 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 4:00 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, Express only), 8:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, Express only). 11:40 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA:

6:45, 7:35, 7:55, 8:03, (Dining Car), 8:23, 9:03, 9:35, (Dining Car), 10:05, 10:50 (St. Louis Limited), 10:55, 11:10, 11:23 and Cortlandt Streets), 10:25 (Dining Car), 10:25, (Penna. Limited), 10:55, (Dining Car), 11:35 A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), 1:55, (Dining Car) 2:10, (Despatch and Cont. Sts.), 2:28, (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:35, 4:22, (Dining Car), 4:55, (Dining Car), 5:05, 6:10, 6:45, Chicago Limited for Germantown only), 7:55, (Dining Car), 8:55, 11:40 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 4:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:20, (Dining Car), 9:45, (St. Louis Limited), 9:55, 10:25 (Penna. Limited), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:35 A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), 1:55, (Dining Car), 3:35, 4:22, (Dining Car), 4:55, (Dining Car), 5:05, 6:10, 6:45, Chicago Limited for Germantown only), 7:55, (Dining Car), 8:55, 11:40 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 391, 1354, 111, and 849 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 26th St.); 1 Astor House; 1196 Twenty-third Street Station; at Stations, 125th St. and Lexington Ave., 125th St. and Third Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Amsterdam Ave., 125th St. and Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Broadway and Thirty-third Street. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "23d Eighteenth Street." By Penna. Railroad Co-Service.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr. Traffic Manager.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. Gen'l Passr. Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. R. 9 min. later. Subway entrance, Broadway cable cars.

Sunday changes dated.

Manch Chunk Local				7:30 A.M.	
Black Diamond Express				8:30 A.M.	
Black Diamond Express				10:30 A.M.	
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local				12:40 P.M.	
Black Diamond Express				3:30 P.M.	
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Express				4:30 P.M.	
Mauch Chunk Local				5:30 P.M.	
Easton & Trenton Express				8:30 P.M.	
THE BUFFALO EXPRESS				10:30 P.M.	
	Parlor Cars.	Dining Cars.	Through Cars.	Stops.	
Black Diamond Express				8:30 A.M.	
Black Diamond Express				10:30 A.M.	
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local				12:40 P.M.	
Black Diamond Express				3:30 P.M.	
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Express				4:30 P.M.	
Mauch Chunk Local				5:30 P.M.	
Easton & Trenton Express				8:30 P.M.	
THE BUFFALO EXPRESS				10:30 P.M.	

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 1196 Broadway, 1 Madison Ave., 125th St. and Lexington Ave., 125th St. and Third Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Amsterdam Ave., 125th St. and Broadway, 125th St. and Fifth Ave., 125th St. and Seventh Ave., 125th St. and Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Lenox Ave., 125th St. and Fulton St., Court and Montague Sts., Brooklyn, and 23 New St.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

A. T. DICE, Gen. Pass. Agent. ASA WILLIAMS, Gen. Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Pier (new) 32, foot of Franklin St., 8:00 A.M. Landing at Yonkers, West 129th St., Grant's Tomb, Fort Washington Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and many connections in all directions. Through tickets and baggage checked at office of N. Y. Transfer Co. West 42d St. Delightful excursions to West Point, Newburgh, & Poughkeepsie, returning by Day Line boats.

Music.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaves Desbrosses St. at 9:15 P.M. (Saturdays 1:00 P.M.) and West 22d St. 9:30 P.M. (Saturdays 1:15 P.M.) 130th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only 1:30 P.M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Rondout and Kingston Overlook on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires. Catskills, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTHORA leaves Pier 41 N. R. at 9 P. M. and from West 130th St. at 9:15 P. M.

Extra boat (ONTHORA) Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. from Pier 41, 1:30 from West 130th St. for Catskills, Hudson, Albany.

Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners and Palenville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.

Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR BOATS

Leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.

SUNDAYS, EXTRA TRIP 6 A. M. FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR, $2.00 EXCURSION AT BLOCK ISLAND.

The elegant Sound Steamer

"SHINNECOCK"

Leaves Saturday, on above schedule. Arrives at Block Island 5 A. M. Sunday. The Most Delightful Trip Out of New York. Table d'Hote Dinner 1 to 3 P. M. on Saturdays.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 9:00 A.M. Saturdays, at 2 P.M. For NEW BURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 3:00 P.M. Saturdays at 2:00 P.M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., 9:00 A.M. and West 42d St. 10 A.M. for NEWBURGH, KINGSTON, HIGHLAND FALLS, MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND, leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P.M. week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East and West; Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Fish Creek, Hotels and Cottages at SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book Free. Orchestra on steamer.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" leaves Pier 41 N. R., foot of Vestry St., 5:00 P.M. daily, except Saturday, 4:00 P.M. Saturday.

SUNDAY STEAMER "TOURIST" AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points North and West.

Excursion Tickets to Saratoga, $4.50 Descriptive Folder at Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE ONLY $2.00 New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Saturday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 29, East River, foot of Catharine St. Phone 800 St. Music. Orchestra on each steamer.

HARTFORD LINE

From Pier 36 (new) daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier (foot of 3d St., Hoboken.)

K. Wm. II...July 21 | Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 4, 10 AM | Kronprinz Wm. Aug. 11, 3 AM
Kronprinz Aug. 11, 3 AM | K. Wm. II. Sep. 22, 10 AM
K. Wm. II. Aug. 18, 10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 29, 10 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

207 ft. wide, 30,000 tons, 40,000 H.P.

SAILS JULY 28, AUG. 25, SEPT. 22.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier (new) 3, North River, Hoboken, N. J.

Lahn...July 23, 11 AM | Bremen...Aug. 27, 1 PM
Friedrich...July 30, 10 AM | Saale...Aug. 27, 1 PM
Barbarossa...Aug. 6, 10 AM | Friedrich...Sept. 3, 2 PM
Koenigin L...Aug. 13, 10 AM | Barbarossa...Sept. 10, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Hohenzollern...July 18, 11 AM | Lahn...Sept. 5, 11 AM
Main...July 25, 11 AM | Hohenzollern...Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohenzollern...Aug. 15, 11 AM | Main...Oct. 24, 11 AM
Frankfurt...Aug. 29, 11 AM | Frankfurt...Nov. 7, 11 AM

DETRICK & CO., No. 1 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

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Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 3 P. M. Direct route to the White Mountains. Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.

An unsurpassed sea voyage of nearly eight hours' length.

Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway, and Pier (New) 36 East River, New York. Telephone, 1250 Orchard.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands.

Emp. of India...July 27 | Emp. of China...Sept. 7
Emp. of Japan...Aug. 17 | Athenian...Sept. 21
R. M. S. Tartar...Aug. 24 | Duke of India...Oct. 5

Hawaiian, Fiji Islands, Australia & New Zealand

Miowera.....July 30 | Aorangi.....Aug. 31

For rates and information apply at 332 & 1 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE TO

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Fine Passenger Steamers Rosalind and Ulunda

Sail from Pier B, foot of Richard St., Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., as following dates: July 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19; Oct. 10. Rosalind and Ulunda alternately. Pier Record, Erie Basin Schedule. Apply for rates and further information.

BOWRING & CO.,
37 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul...July 22, 10 AM | Phila...Aug. 12, 10 AM
New York...Aug. 5, 10 AM | St. Louis...Aug. 19, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland...July 18, 10 AM | Vaderland...Aug. 1, 10AM
Kroonland...July 25, 10 AM | Zeeland...Aug. 8, 10 AM
Pier 14 and 15 N. R., Fifth Ave. Office, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-screw Express and Passenger Service.

Patricia, July 18, 11 AM | Waldersee, Aug. 8, 8 AM
Bluecher, July 23, 8 AM | Palatia...Aug. 15, 8 AM
Pennsylvania, July 25, 10 AM | Deutschland, Aug. 22, 10 AM
Moltke...Aug. 4, 8 AM | Pres. Lincoln, Aug. 29, 8 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 32 & 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Servia, July 18, 11 AM | Umbria...Aug. 1, 11 AM
Campania, July 25, 4 PM | Etruria...Aug. 4, 3 PM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Australia, July 21, 10 AM | Campania...Aug. 4, 2 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class only.

A. ZIEGLER, BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Ethiopia...July 18, 10 AM | Ismailian...Aug. 1, Noon
Columbia...July 25, 10 AM | Furnessia...Aug. 8, Noon

First saloon, $50 to $100.

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NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM (via BOULOGNE).

Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam.....July 22 | Rhijndam.....Aug. 12
Potsdam.....Aug. 5 | Noordam.....Sept. 2
Statendam.....Aug. 19 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 9

Holland-America Line, 39 Bway., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minneapolis, July 18, 8 A. M. | Minneapolis, Aug. 1, 11:30AM
Minneapolis, July 25, 8 AM | Minneapolis, Aug. 8, 8:30AM

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

100-DAY OUR SEA TRIP

$32 covers all expenses.

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SAVANNAH LINE

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"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.

Citta di Milano.....July 25
Rates, $55 & up. Dining saloon on main deck. Rolgersen, Marichal & Co., 39 Wall St.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cedric, July 17, 10:30AM | Celtic...July 24, 8 PM
Victorian, July 21, 3 PM | Oceanic...July 31, 8 AM

Atlantic Transport Line, Mediterranean Service.

For all Nautical Information apply at Company's Offices, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.

In the matter of the application of THE ELOMEN COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Bankrupt, Volomen Company, in the County of New York and District aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1903, the said Bankrupt Volomen Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 10th, 1903.

EXCURSIONS.

'The New York World's Fair.'

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting exhibition of extraordinary & band of Genuine Rhodes Fashion & Flower Parade. Grand concert. Fireworks, magnificent foliage, rare plants, floricultural display, beautiful grounds, unsurpassed panorama, 1500 Attractions. ALL FREE! Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island pleasure grounds & park are unsurpassed. Bathing

Excursions from The Dalsy, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—

LEAVE

Cortlandt Street, foot of, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 P. M.

Grand Street, foot of, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt Street only. 11:15 A. M. for 23d St. and Grand Street only. 12:00 A. M. for 23d St. and Grand Street only. 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra trips on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.
Including admission to all attractions.

Newport, $1.50 EXCURSION

SUNDAY, J

STOCK MARKET FIRMER

Some Sharp Breaks Recorded in Inactive Issues.

BEAR RAID ON COPPER SHARES

Denial of Disagreement Between Michigan and Rockefeller Interests in Steel Trust—Russell Sage Says Market is Not Demoralized.

Wall Street, stock marketwise, had a much quieter day of it yesterday than on the day previous, but nevertheless it was not without its sensations. The chief of these—coming after a day of strength in the active stocks—was a vicious bear raid upon Copper Trust stock in the late hour of trading which forced the price of that stock down four points from the high of the day and caused unsettlement, though not actual weakness, elsewhere. The close, as a consequence, was irregular and nervous, with some issues up and some down.

The greatest declines, Copper excepted, were in the inactive stocks, such extreme breaks being reported as 19¼ in Great Northern preferred on the transfer of 100 shares, 21¾ in Westinghouse preferred on the transfer of a like amount, and 20¾ in American Snuff on transactions involving 200 shares. On the other hand, most of the active stocks, such as Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, Reading, Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific, were up fractionally at the close of the day—this despite their late losses in sympathy with Copper—while in inactive stocks the leaders in the advance were Brooklyn Union Gas and Lackawanna, each of which rose 8 points. In the outside market Standard Oil rose over 5 points and Northern Securities 2.

The day was notably free of sensational or disquieting rumors, and had it not been for the break in Copper would have been almost uninteresting except for the complete recovery from the despondency and weakness of the day previous, which the market early showed. As for the Copper break, it is believed that it was engineered by the so-called Wall crowd, who are understood to be heavily short of the general market, the supposition being that the decline was forced to permit of covering elsewhere. The ostensible reason for the selling was said to be the fear of a cut in the price of the copper metal. Yesterday's low figure—easily the lowest on record—compares with a high of 130 recorded on June 17, 1901. This was before the dividend was reduced from 8 per cent. to 5 per cent., where it now is, a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. having been declared yesterday.

As was not unnatural, some interesting—if not to say peculiar—stories were in circulation during the day. One of these had the junior partner of a prominent banking-house at war with his chief—so the story ran—had told the junior to sell his speculative holdings at once. This is merely, in detail, a story which has been heard on the Street for some time, had several times reached London, and which, though denied, is believed to have some foundation in fact.

Another story was that there have been dissensions and disagreements between the Rockefeller and Morgan interests in the United States Steel Corporation and that at the recent meeting of the Board of Directors there was a warm controversy between J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller, the latter, it being said, demanding that the dividend on the common stock be passed entirely or at least cut in two. In respect to this the following statement, learned to have been officially inspired, was put out yesterday by one of the Wall Street news agencies:

"We understand on unquestionable authority that there is no foundation for these stories in any way, shape, or manner. There was no conflict or dispute between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller with regard to either the dividend question or the general policy of the corporation, and entire harmony and good feeling prevailed at the meeting of Directors. Furthermore, we are informed that it is the general policy of the company to lay out a programme for each half year by which at least a minimum amount of profits shall be derived from the business of the controlled companies. It is stated that the earnings of the last six months exceeded by 20 per cent. the expectations of the management with regard to the profits that had been planned for that period."

During the day Russell Sage gave out the following interview:

"The stock market is not demoralized. It is in what is known as a declining condition, with no promise of quick reaction within a month. The present state of the stock market does not indicate a decrease of prosperity or a money stringency. Its tone is not one of demoralization, but may be truthfully expressed as a declining one. This does not mean to say that the decline will continue indefinitely. Prices will rally within a month. There is no doubt that the market is disturbed. When these disturbances, which are periodical and regular occur, they are regarded by the public as being more than mere disturbing agencies. The public thinks that all things are going all to smash. A serious aspect is taken of Wall Street affairs by the outsider, while the experienced man in stocks and finances knows the actual causes and can explain them."

Bankers generally after the close of business yesterday gave it as their opinion that the worst is now over, and that from this time on the market should improve.

HEAVY BREAK IN EXCHANGE.

Sight Sterling Off Sixty Points in Abrupt Decline.

The sterling exchange market yesterday morning experienced one of the most sensational breaks which have occurred in it in some time. The closing price for eight sterling on Wednesday was 4.80.60. Yesterday morning the price declined abruptly to 4.80—a drop of sixty points. At this price bills were offered freely and the market was completely demoralized. The break was due to the heavy offering of all kinds of bills, loan bills, stock bills, grain bills, and other kinds of paper being forced on the market. The abundant supply of such bills is due to several causes. One of these is the heavy buying by London and other foreign financial centres of our stocks and bonds.

London had bought only half the amount with which it was credited yesterday the supply of bills from this source alone, so it was stated, would have been enough to cause a decline in the sterling market. Another cause is the placing of many of the great long-time loans abroad, so as to make use of the "float." The Pacific notes was placed in Europe. In addition there are other causes, chief among them the higher money rate in this country, which is sure to attract foreign capital. Toward the close the market rallied some fifteen points for a net decline for the day of about half a cent.

STOGIE VENTURE ORGANIZED.

Its Shares Largely Held by Tobacco Trust Interests.

Seven hundred million stogies and tobies are the estimated annual output of the American Stogie Company. Its certificate of incorporation was filed in Trenton some five months ago. It did not, however, come into active existence until yesterday, when its organization was completed by the election of officers and Directors. The Directors are:

C. M. Legue, H. D. Kingsbury,
W. D. Sharp, C. E. Moorhead,
George B. Hasford, C. C. Dula,
Samuel Bailey, Jr., A. Schneider,
E. M. Bartlett, J. E. Cobb,
E. M. Kitsmiller, J. B. Cobb,
H. W. Cobb, E. M. C. Glenn.

The officers are: President—C. M. Legue; First Vice President—H. W. Cobb; Second Vice President—C. C. Dula; Treasurer—H. D. Kingsbury; Assistant Treasurer—B. W. Frank; Secretary—W. D. Sharpe; Assistant Secretary—G. M. Geise.

The stock of the American Stogie Company is largely held by members of the American Tobacco Company, American Cigar Company, Continental Tobacco Company, and Consolidated Tobacco Company. These four corporations have sold to the new stogie company the entire stogie and toby manufacturing branch of their vast concerns.

The American Stogie Company has also purchased the entire bond issue of the United States Cigar Company, and has bought from the stockholders of the same corporation the entire issue of its common stock and a very large majority of the preferred stock of the same company, which in turn owns the factories, trade marks, and rights formerly held by the Collins Cigar Company, W. Dyer Sickles & Co., Zeugschmidt Brothers, Union-American Cigar Company, W. W. Stewart Company, E. W. Swisher Cigar Company, and other important plants, being some of the largest stogie factories in the world, each employing from 150 to 500 hands and having an output in the aggregate of about 220,000,000 stogies a year.

MORMON CHURCH PROTESTS.

Head of Eastern Mission Complains to Mayor Low of Refusal of Permits for Street Preaching.

Protest in behalf of the Mormon Church was made to Mayor Low yesterday against his action in refusing permits to the missionaries of the Church to allow them to preach in the streets of the city. The protest was made by John G. McQuarrie, President of the Eastern States Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which is the official title of the Mormon Church.

The action was brought forth because of the attitude recently taken by Mayor Low when he declined to issue these permits to the Mormons on the ground that the practice of polygamy was being preached on the streets of the city. When Mr. McQuarrie appeared before the Mayor yesterday he declared as false any suggestions even that polygamy had been preached by the Mormon missionaries, and he claimed for his people the Constitutional privilege of equal rights. He said his Church was a Christian Church, engaged in a laudable and God-fearing cause, and should not be discriminated against. The Mayor said he would give the matter his consideration, and would announce his determination later. When he left Mr. McQuarrie left with the Mayor a brief of the case he desired to make out. In this he pointed out that both the Old and New Testaments of the Bible are accepted by the Mormon Church. He further pointed out that 95 per cent. of the Mormons live in their own homes, that there is only 1.39 per cent. of illiteracy among the native-born population of Utah, and only 4.80 per cent. of illiteracy among the foreign born, of which there is a percentage of 19.4 in the Church membership. He also declares that while polygamy was practiced among the Mormons on the theory that marriage with a plural motive is considered a protection against vice, that marriage is a thing regulated by the laws of the land, and that the Mormon Church is obeying that law in this country and no longer sanctions polygamy.

"In 1890," says, "the President of the Church issued a manifesto forbidding the practice of polygamy," says Mr. McQuarrie in the letter, "there were 2,451 polygamous families out of a Church membership of 300,000. At the present time out of a membership of 270,000, there are about 700 men, mostly aged men, who stand at the head of such families. Their family relationship cannot be changed, but in the ordinary course of events they all will be gone in a few years. It always takes time to adjust social conditions. The doctrine has ceased to be taught in the Church."

Mr. McQuarrie after the interview said that should the Mayor decline to recognize his Church with permits the courts would be appealed to.

NO COURT HOUSE REPAIRS.

Appropriation Made, but Justices' Complaint to President Cantor Remains Unheeded.

Although the adjournment of the Trial and Special Terms of the Supreme Court, with the exception of two, for the Summer vacation took place on June 20 last, nothing has yet been done to remedy its unsanitary condition or renovate the court-rooms and other parts of the building, which are in a generally dirty and dilapidated state. It was expected, as an appropriation had been allowed for the improvement of the building, that the work would have been started immediately after the courts adjourned, and the fact that no steps had been taken caused the committee of the Justices of the Supreme Court to forward the following letter to Borough President Cantor on July 10:

Sir: On behalf of the Justices of the Supreme Court in this department, we beg to call your attention to the fact that, although the Trial and Special Terms of the Court adjourned for the Summer vacation on June 20, two weeks ago to-day, thus leaving the building open for the contemplated repairs, no work whatever of any kind has been done, and we are not even sure as to any contracts have been let.

The terms for the trial of causes are set for Monday, Oct. 5, and the public interests demand that the courts shall be able to open at that time.

You will, perhaps, recall that your attention was called to the necessity for certain repairs to the Court House early in the present year, in the expectation that representations would be made for the commencement of the work immediately upon the adjournment for the Summer. We hope that you will give this matter your attention. Yours very truly,

CHAS. H. TRUAX,
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
J. DUGRO,
A Committee of the Justices.

This letter apparently met with no response, as the Justices' committee made the letter public yesterday.

LEGAL NOTES.

RELEVANCY OF EVIDENCE.—An action in the Municipal Court brought by Emma Lewy against George A. Blumenthal was to recover $150 which the plaintiff claimed she had loaned the defendant so that he might procure a concert hall license from the Police Department. Mrs. Lewy, her husband, and another witness all swore that the loan was made. The license fell, it appeared, was actually paid for with Mrs. Lewy's certified check. Blumenthal's defense was that he received the check in exchange for $150 in cash. He said that his reason for wanting a certified check was because of a custom in the Police Department which required it. Mrs. Lewy's counsel then called the Police Department's auditor and asked him what was the department's custom in issuing licenses for concert halls. This, on the other side's objection, the question was excluded. The counsel told the trial Justice that he wished to show that the real preference was to take cash in payment for licenses. The Appellate Division has decided, on an appeal from a judgment in the defendant's favor, that it was an error to exclude the testimony offered. "We think the ruling upon this question of evidence," said Justice Hooker for the court, "was reversible error. The evidence was relevant and should have been admitted. The defendant had attempted to explain his transaction with the plaintiff, and whatever tended to refute it was as relevant as the explanation."

* * *

STOREKEEPER'S LIABILITY FOR THE ACTS OF HIS CLERK.—After Louise Collins had examined some apples displayed outside the store of James Butler, the price of which was marked at 5 cents, and had signified her intention of purchasing, she was told by a clerk that she could not have the fruit at the price marked. The clerk then left her and went to the rear of the store. When he again came toward her, Miss Collins asked him to please hurry and let her have the apples. The clerk said: "Do you get too fresh or you won't have them at no price—and get out of here—if you don't I'll kick you out." Miss Collins started for the door, but before she had "walked two steps he caught me by the back of the neck and this arm, mounting on the boy of his pulled to open the door—to open the door, and when I knew anything I was kicked in the street." On the trial of an action brought by Miss Collins against Mr. Butler to hold him responsible for his clerk's acts, no evidence of justification was introduced. The trial Justice accordingly directed a verdict for the plaintiff on the ground that the defendant was liable as a matter of law. The Appellate Division, in affirming the lower court, said in part by Justice Hooker: "The facts presented in this case, undisputed as they are, make out a question of law to be determined by the court, and that the acts of the salesman were, as a matter of law, within the usual scope of his employment while engaged in his master's business, and done with a view to the furtherance of that business and the master's interest, and while the servant was engaged in waiting upon the plaintiff as a customer, or engaged in any transaction with her in any way relating to the subject of the master's general business, he did not go outside his employment, nor act without regard to that service."

SETTLING BUILDING WAR

Interests Trying to Hasten the Resumption of Work.

Seven Unions Expelled from Building Trades' Board Plan to Hold Public Mass Meeting.

Several agencies were at work yesterday to hasten the general resumption of work on buildings which are still to a great extent held back until most of the unions in the building trades have signed the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Foremost among these agencies came the seven unions which have been expelled for signing the arbitration agreement, and which have decided to take prompt measures to bring the building trades war to a close.

The delegates of the seven unions held a secret meeting yesterday and decided on calling a mass meeting in the near future to explain to the workingmen why they had accepted the amended arbitration agreement. A meeting will be probably held Monday to fix a date for the mass meeting. A delegate of one of the expelled unions said:

"The principal objection of those who refuse to accept the plan of arbitration is to Article XV., which provides that in case the union could not supply enough workmen the employer or employers in that trade might hire workmen not members who might become members of the union if competent.

"This article has been a good deal misconstrued. It is designed to protect contractors who, when there is a great demand for men, have their men taken from them and sent to other contractors after the latter appeal to the officers of the union. It can therefore be seen that this carrying out of this article will kill one opportunity for 'graft' on the part of walking delegates or other officers of unions.

The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union at its meeting to-night will consider a proposition to send a committee to the Iron League, which is affiliated with the Employers' Association, to talk over the present situation. A committee of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, headed by John Dolan, one of its walking delegates, had a conference yesterday with C. E. Chesney, Secretary of the Iron League.

William J. Fox, Secretary of the Employers' Association, said that he knew some movement was going on to bring about a conference between the iron workers and the Iron League. He said that notices would be sent to all the members of the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union which it will be received by them to-day, and return to work at once. This will send 3,000 more men to work independent of the plasterers' laborers, who are expected to return to work pending arbitration of the demand for a day for the laborers.

The Amalgamated Hoisting and Safety Engineers had a conference with the employers yesterday forenoon, at which, it was stated, progress toward a settlement leading to the signing of the arbitration agreement by the men was made. On good authority it was stated that a settlement with the Bricklayers' Unions is practically assured to-night, when their representatives will meet a committee of the Mason Builders' Association at the Townsend Building to settle the few questions left open to settle the question of accepting the arbitration agreement which has already been accepted by four out of the nine local unions of bricklayers.

LIGHT ON ROXBURY MYSTERY.

Inspector Titus Says He Expects to Make an Arrest Soon in the Murder Case.

Inspector Titus said last night that he expected to make an arrest in the near future in connection with the murder of Charles W. Roxbury, who was struck down by an unknown assailant in the Bronx a week ago to-day.

"All I can say is that we have light on the case," remarked the inspector. "The person we have under particular surveillance has not been arrested before this because we want to strengthen the case before taking positive action. The man who killed Mr. Roxbury was a footpad."

The finding of a hammer in Schumacher's saloon, at Fourth Avenue and Sixty-first Street and River Avenue yesterday is an important clue, the inspector believes. He learned that a man left the hammer handle in the place about three weeks ago. Roxbury, according to the police theory, was struck down by a similar weapon.

Miss Thomasch, who was with Mr. Roxbury when he was attacked, denied yesterday that she was ill or that she contemplated being married.

SUICIDE LED TO ARREST.

Insurance Company Took Action on Theft of Funds—G. P. Osborne, a Fugitive Employe, Killed Himself.

G. P. Osborne, fifty-five years old, of 149 Willow Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in his room at the Hotel Rockingham, at Portsmouth, N. H.

He was a fugitive from justice, being charged with theft from the Commercial Life and Assurance Company, Limited, of London. One arrest was made last night as a result of his suicide. Another is expected to-day. Both persons will be charged with complicity in the robbery.

On arriving at the hotel last Wednesday he registered as A. Rose of New York, but on his dressing table was found a note giving his true name and address. He also left letters for several New York men, who have been notified.

Before shooting himself Osborne made careful preparations so that when the porters, after hearing the shot, broke into his room they had to force the door, which was locked and barricaded with chairs. The man was dying when they reached him.

For sixteen years Osborne had been employed as manager of the loss department of the New York office of the Commercial Life and Assurance Company, Limited, of London, at 58 William Street. On a salary of $6,000 a year, and a commission, he was one of the most trusted employes. Col. A. W. Wray, the New York manager of the company, said yesterday:

"We received word from Portsmouth that Osborne had shot himself. He had taken sums of money amounting to something between $5,000 and $10,000 from our company, in collusion with two builders, by filing false loss reports with the company, for small repairs done by the builders, who were his confederates. We suspected this about two weeks ago and called in experts to examine his books.

"About a week ago he made a partial confession to us and immediately left for Montreal. The District Attorney had an indictment out for him and has issued warrants for the two builders. Osborne undoubtedly shot himself to avoid the disgrace of exposure."

Osborne was born in Folkstone, England, where his wife and daughter are now visiting relatives. Immediately after the telegram announcing his death was received his son, Percy, took the train for Portsmouth and will return with the body to-day.

Osborne had until very recently lived at New Brighton, S. I., but last Winter moved to Brooklyn. He was a member of the Underwriters' and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs.

It was said by the Sergeant on duty at the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last night that an arrest had been made in connection with the defalcation. No further information was given, however, as he said that another arrest was expected and until it was made nothing could be told of the matter.

NEW RATE OF ASSESSMENT.

Preliminary Instructions to Deputy Tax Commissioners Assert Full Property Valuations.

Initial steps were taken yesterday by the Tax Commissioners in their work of preparing for making the assessments of real estate for taxation purposes in 1904. Instructions to the Deputy Tax Commissioners were issued, the Commissioners calling special attention to the additional duties imposed upon the deputies under the new laws passed by the last Legislature. Under Chapter 466 of the session laws, which goes into effect on the 1st of next September, it is the duty of the deputies to assess all the taxable property in the several districts assigned to them, and to submit to the Commissioners a sworn detailed statement showing that they have examined every house, building, lot, or plot or other assessable property, with the name of the owner or occupant, and also the sum for which in their judgment each parcel of real estate under ordinary circumstances would sell. This is to regard the property as unimproved, and a separate estimate must be placed upon the property as to its value under the improvements on them, if any such improvements exist.

The Commissioners say that the new method of assessing real estate is to promote equality in taxation, and the deputies are directed to comply both with the letter and the spirit of the law, as the figures under both valuations will form an important part in the succeeding annual assessments. Aside from a personal examination of each parcel of property the deputies are directed to familiarize themselves with the use and the applications of the rules and scales generally recognized by real estate appraisers, brokers and lawyers in determining the relative values of portions of corner lots and lots greater or less than 100 feet in depth. The Commissioners state that before the deputies go into the field in September additional instructions will be issued. President Wells and Commissioners Cogswell, Gillespie, Strasbourger, and Scott sign the instructions.

CRUSHED SANDWICH MAN'S HAT

Automobile's Destruction of Sign Carrier's Headgear Causes Excitement in Nassau Street.

A sandwich man, a straw hat, and an automobile were a combination that created an immense amount of excitement in Nassau Street, between Cedar and Liberty, yesterday afternoon. A crowd gathered as the rumor spread that there had been a tragedy. The only reason for the commotion was the fact that the hat, belonging to John Godfrey of 357 Madison Street, had been crushed under the automobile.

Godfrey's vociferous indignation at the destruction of his headgear was taken by those on the outside of the circle that gathered to mean that something dreadful had happened. The throng swayed back and forth in its eagerness to find out what was the matter. The accident happened at 3:30, and it was 4 o'clock before policeman cleared the street.

The sandwich man, whose sign indicated where to go to buy baseball suits, was eager to inform all who would listen that he had been run against by an automobile which crushed his silk hat. The destruction of the hat was evident. Godfrey and his sign were uninjured.

The automobile, registered as No. 4,009, and belonging to Thomas F. Ryan, stopped in front of 57 Nassau Street, where Mr. Ryan had ridden on a business errand. His chauffeur went through the usual evolutions necessary to make a machine head the other way, when the hat of Godfrey, who was carrying the sign, was crushed under one of its wheels. The chauffeur admitted that Godfrey had thrown his hat under the wheel. Godfrey declared he had been violently struck by the machine, and his hat ruined.

Men who "carry the banner" or wear the sandwich in the neighborhood—and there are many—gathered to the aid of Godfrey, so that he was surrounded by a circle of signs indicating the various industries and trades of Nassau Street. Godfrey and his companions marched away for fear of clubbing, but vowed a lawsuit as they had the number of the automobile.

DEFAULTING BANKER PAROLED.

Charles Stern, Long a Fugitive, Surrendered and Sought to Make Amends for Wrongdoing.

After having been a wanderer and a fugitive from justice for seven years, Charles Stern, who at one time was the head of a prosperous east side banking house, appeared before Judge McMahon in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a barefooted tramp, pleading guilty to an indictment for grand larceny and asking for clemency.

As the District Attorney's office had no objection, the Judge paroled Stern in the custody of Agent Kimball of the Prison Association, after he had learned that the man was contrite, and, despite the wretched condition in which he found himself, had tried to make amends for his former wrongdoing.

Stern fled from this city in March, 1896, taking With him $12,000 of money belonging to depositors in his bank. He was caught at Halifax, N. S., but some obstacle prevented his being indicted here promptly, and the Halifax police had to let him go. After wandering all over the world, haunted by the memory of his wrongdoing, he surrendered to the police of this city last month and was locked up in the Tombs.

An investigation which followed showed that of the six original complainants against him three had been paid from a fund which had been created through Stern voluntarily leaving the money to come to him in trust to a Halifax lawyer after his apprehension there. Only one complainant could be found in this city, Max Berman of 29 Pitt Street, who had received partial restitution and did not wish to press the complaint.

Of the trust fund $6,000 still remains, and Stern refused to touch this money until full amends have been made. In court he delivered a homily on the consequences of evildoing.

REWARD FOR MISSING STONES.

Collector Stranahan Offers $500 for Conviction of Person Who Took Half a Peanla and Opals.

Collector of Customs Nevada N. Stranahan yesterday offered a reward of $500 for the return of some precious stones which are missing from the Appraiser's Stores, and a further reward of $500 for information leading to the conviction of the persons who took the articles. The stones were half pearls and opals, and not diamonds, as had been reported, and the value is about $4,500. The package was taken from the Appraiser's Stores, where it had been sent for examination. It is believed to have been erroneously delivered or stolen, probably the latter. A wooden case containing fourteen packages, each wrapped in blue paper and tied with red tape, was opened in the Examiner's room on Saturday last for examination, and the contents verified. The examination was not then completed and the case was placed in an iron cage. On Monday morning the examination was resumed and one of the fourteen packages found missing.

In the room from which this package was lost there have been examined and passed some $30,000,000 in value of precious stones during the past year, and this is the first loss that is known to have occurred in its history.

This is the first time that the Treasury has offered a reward in such a case. Information may be lodged with the Collector of Customs at New York.

RAID ON ALLEGED POLICY SHOP.

One Woman and Seven Men Arrested in East Fourth Street.

Capt. Hogan of the Mercer Street Station with four plain clothes detectives and two policemen in uniform and County Detective Edward J. Riordan of the District Attorney's office, raided an alleged policy shop at 57 East Fourth Street yesterday afternoon. The alleged policy shop is in a cigar store on the ground floor of a four-story building. Seven men and one woman were arrested, including Neille Isenstock, twenty-six years old, of 61 Second Street, the alleged proprietress.

The cigar store has been open for about a year. The evidence was collected jointly by Capt. Hogan and County Detective Riordan. There was no trouble in making the raid. The police walked into the store, no doors or any barricades blocking their entrance. The eight prisoners were marched to the Mercer Street Station, the raid being accomplished so quietly that the tenants on the upper floors did not know that anything unusual had taken place.

Mrs. Isenstock and two of the male prisoners were later held in $500 each for trial as the principals. The other five prisoners were given $100 each for their presence in the cigar store. They were held in $100 each for trial on the charge of playing policy.

KIDNEY TO TALK OF DOCKS

Kinsman of Long-Sought Witness Says He Will Appear.

Assistant District Attorney Says Lease Holder Received $100 for Each Transaction—Others Not Inclined to Testify.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke, who is investigating the methods of the Van Wyck Dock Board, yesterday received assurance that the much-sought-for William I. Kidney would present himself at the District Attorney's office before the end of the week.

The Assistant District Attorney has many pertinent questions to ask Mr. Kidney. The latter has loomed up frequently during the investigation of transactions under which the ultimate beneficiary was the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, the concern of which Aldermen Gaffney was President and Charles F. Murphy's brother, John J. Murphy, was Treasurer.

Mr. Clarke received his information about W. I. Kidney from William T. Kidney, a policeman in this city. Mr. Clarke was scanning the pages of the Directory for members of the Kidney family the other day, and ran across the name of the policeman, whom he asked to call at his office. To Mr. Clarke's surprise, the policeman admitted that he was a relative of the much-wanted W. I. Kidney, and also gave the welcome news that his kinsman was willing to become a witness. Mr. Clarke has since learned that Mr. Kidney has been at the office of the Reversible Steel Clad Broom concern in Walker Street, of which he is President, every day during this week.

From some source which Mr. Clarke declines to divulge, information has reached him to the effect that Mr. Kidney never was personally interested in any of the water-front property he held under a permit from the Murphy-Cram-Meyer board, except to the extent of receiving $100 for each transaction in which he allowed his name to be used. That explains how Aldermen Gaffney, when he made application for the West Seventy-ninth Street pier, which appeared on the records of the Dock Board as being held by Mr. Kidney, could refer to it as our pier.

Mr. Clarke will ask Mr. Kidney who paid him the $100, and also to ask him to explain in detail his transactions in obtaining the permits from the old Dock Board.

For some days Mr. Clarke has been investigating the so-called "filling in" contracts, by which he asserts large sums of money, which should have gone into the City Treasury landed in the pockets of middlemen. Many of these contracts, he believes, were held for favored firms in the name of some clerk, as was the case with the filling between East Seventeenth and East Twenty-fourth Streets, which was in the name of George Hurley. Mr. Hurley called at the office of Mr. Clarke yesterday, and in response to questions said that the contract was held in his name because the firm did not wish other contractors to know that they held the privilege.

Brown & Fleming paid $8,000 for that privilege. Mr. Clarke learned from one of the subway contractors that his firm had paid $10,000 for dumping earth from the tunnel excavation in that section and that other firms had paid as much and perhaps more.

A saloon keeper named Cunningham, who obtained one of these filling-in contracts from which it is said he realized about $30,000, without any effort or expense on his part, has been subpoenaed again and again by Mr. Clarke, who wants him to explain the transaction more fully than he did on a previous visit to his office. Since Justice Mayer left the city, Cunningham, according to Mr. Clarke, has told the subpoena servers that he will waste no more time answering Mr. Clarke's questions.

Another witness who has shown reluctance to testify is Thomas J. McManus, who is associated with State Senator George Washington Plunkitt in contract work. McManus obtained a filling-in contract between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Streets, East River, for $100, which is said to be worth many times that amount. Mr. Clarke has received a report from his subpoena server that McManus, when served, asked if Mr. Plunkitt would be present, and upon receiving the reply that Plunkitt was away in Europe, he did not see why he himself should go.

Mr. Clarke also wants to question M. B. Martin, a contractor who is related by marriage to J. Sergeant Cram, President of the old board. Mr. Martin has a yard at Sunnyside, on the Hunter's Point side of Newtown Creek, and North River, but was ousted without ceremony to make place for W. I. Kidney. It is the impression at the District Attorney's office that the pier was transferred later to the Gaffney-Murphy concern.

DISPUTE OVER A PIER LEASE.

American Ice Company Left Without a Landing—Docks Granted to Two Ferry Companies.

After argument before the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday the J. H. Smith Transportation Company obtained a renewal of the lease of a pier at the foot of East Thirty-second Street, at $2,500 a year.

It developed that the American Ice Company now has Pier 53, but as this will be acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ice Company had partly arranged with Commissioner Hawkes and the Starin Company to have a portion of Pier 39 sublet to it. Alderman McCall, the Tammany member, and Clark & Allen, grain elevator people, who have the next pier, protested against the proposed arrangement. Gen. Howard Carroll, who represented the Starin Company, said that it was not anxious to sublet, in spite of the fact that the price of the pier has been raised from $1,800 a year to $2,500, which he characterized as an outrageous price for three months in the year.

Gen. Carroll also urged the Commissioners to grant a franchise to the Hoboken Ferry Company for the operation of a ferry to West Twenty-second Street. "If the Lehigh or the Lackawanna Railroad Company, I'm opposed to it," said Alderman McCall. "They have had too many privileges for twenty-five years."

"It is not," said Gen. Carroll.

"Couldn't the city operate a line of its own?" asked Mr. Grout.

"No. You cannot operate a ferry to a foreign State without the consent of that State," replied Gen. Carroll.

When Alderman McCall was assured that the ferry company and not the railroad who would get the franchise he voted favorably for it with the rest of the board.

The commission granted the application of the College Point Ferry Company for the establishment of a line from a point between East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets to North Beach and College Point.

NEW BRIDGE IS INSPECTED.

Brooklyn Leaguers Informed That the Structure Will Be Open by Dec. 1.

A party of about fifty Brooklyn business men inspected the new East River Bridge yesterday afternoon, and were told by Deputy Bridge Commissioner Nelson L. Robinson, who conducted the delegation over the structure, that it would be open to foot passengers and wagon traffic by December 1 next. The trip was made under the auspices of the Brooklyn League at the invitation of Commissioner Lindenthal.

From the office of the bridge engineers in the manufacturers' Bank Building, Broadway and Berry Street, Williamsburg, the party, accompanied by H. D. Robinson, acting engineer in charge, went to the terminus at Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street, and first inspected the granite anchorage and the massive anchorage chains. Then the walk across the narrow footbridge over 100 feet above the street and water, was begun. Several persons, including Alderman Holler, decided not to go, as the wind was blowing strong.

When the others reached the tower at the Manhattan side several of them climbed to the top of it and had their photographs taken standing on the highest point, more than 300 feet above the water. Then they returned to Williamsburg.

French Cruiser Tage Sails.

The French cruiser Tage, which has been anchored in the North River for the past month, yesterday afternoon steamed out of this port to resume her place on the West Indian station as one of the ships of France's Atlantic fleet.

CASINO GIRL WOULD DIE

Harriet Sawyer Shoots Herself at Martha Washington Hotel.

Had Been Dismissed from "The Runaways"—Said to be Divorced Wife of John Cecil Clay, the Artist.

Harriet Sawyer, twenty-four years old, a chorus girl until recently with "The Runaways" at the Casino, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting at the Martha Washington Hotel, Twenty-ninth Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues.

Miss Sawyer went to the hotel about three days ago and kept to her room nearly all the time until about noon yesterday, when she went out and bought a revolver in Sixth Avenue. About 1 o'clock three maids who were going past her room, No. 902, on the eighth floor, heard a shot, followed by two more, and ran screaming to the elevators. They went to the main floor and told their story to the clerk, causing much excitement among the hotel patrons by their hysterical relation of what they had heard.

The clerk went to Room No. 902 and found Miss Sawyer lying on the bed with a wound in her left side, only one shot having taken effect. She was conscious, but in a very nervous and hysterical condition.

Physicians were called in by Mr. Case, the manager of the hotel, and they said that, while the wound probably was not serious, the patient had better be removed to the New York Hospital. A cab was called and at about 3 o'clock she was taken to the hospital and was resting easily at a late hour last night.

The police were notified at 1 o'clock by the hospital that a woman who had attempted suicide had been taken there, and Detectives Armstrong and Donohue of the West Thirtieth Street Station were put on the case. Miss Sawyer told the detectives that she had written a letter to her father, James Sawyer of Milwaukee, and asked them to communicate with Mrs. Stoker, living in a boarding house, kept by Mrs. Katherine Jones, at 115-119 East Thirty-fourth Street.

At the boarding house it was said that Miss Sawyer was the divorced wife of John Cecil Clay, the artist, of 9 West Thirtieth Street, who now is in Connecticut. She had boarded at the East Thirty-fourth Street house for almost two years, and had left only a week ago, a few days after being dismissed from the "Runaways." She had been a member of that company since its formation last April. When in Washington, in May, with the company, she was reprimanded at a rehearsal and, becoming hysterical, ran to the street. When Ray Comstock, the stage manager, ran after her to take her back he found her crying and saying she would kill herself. The trouble was smoothed over, but about ten days ago she was dismissed for lack of "sprightliness."

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 16.—Harriet Sawyer, who shot herself in New York as a daughter of James Sawyer, a Board of Trade broker. She was prominent for years in social circles here, and married John Cecil Clay, the artist, five years ago. A year afterward she went to Sioux Falls and was divorced. Returning to Milwaukee she created a sensation by announcing she was going on the stage. She joined "Florodora," in New York and later was with Amelia Bingham, and "The Runaways." Her friends who recently saw her say she was apparently happy.

UNITED SINGERS NEED LEADER.

The Executive Committee of the United Singers of New York held a meeting behind closed doors at the Terrace Garden yesterday, and discussed ways and means to secure the services of a musical director of ability. The contract with Arthur Claassen expired with the close of the recent National Singing Festival at Baltimore, and under his agreement with the Eichenkranz of Manhattan and the Arion of Brooklyn, he is not permitted to conduct for any other society.

The principal obstacle in the way of securing readily available talent has been a paragraph in the constitution, limiting the annual salary of the musical director to $800. Mr. Claassen would never have thought of accepting the position except for the hope of carrying off a prize at the Sengerfest.

It is understood that after a heated discussion at yesterday's meeting it was decided to recommend to the delegates the repeal of the paragraph in question. If the delegates approve of this course, the fixing of the salaries will be left to the discretion of the Musical Committee. Recitals are to be sent to all desirable directors to submit their terms.

ACCUSED BY AN IMMIGRANT.

As a result of an investigation made by Commissioner of Immigration Williams, which had its inception on the receiving of a letter from Vaclav Vacek, an immigrant who went from this port to Nebraska, John Kuhlif, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company on Ellis Island, was yesterday arrested on a charge of defrauding Vacek.

Chief Inspector Weldon took a letter from the Commissioner and young Kuhlif before Assistant District Attorney Rand. It was requested that the case be brought before the Grand Jury. But Mr. Rand said the Federal authorities should consider it so Kuhlif was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail. The examination was set for July 30.

Vacek's letter alleged that while the writer was on Ellis Island he sent a telegram to Nebraska. Friends from the Western Union Telegraph office on the sixth floor. For payment he tendered a twenty-dollar gold piece. A handful of change was handed him. When traveling West he said he tendered one of the pieces of metal he received on Ellis Island from the telegraph employe. It was declared to be a brass soda-water check. He found he had another, marked "10." The one he tendered was marked "5." He had supposed they were five and ten dollar pieces. The complaint to Commissioner Williams followed.

In the hurly-burly of a successful sale many of the most excellent bargains are always overlooked.

It's especially true where you have had 1600 suits and all in three sizes; 32, 33, 34 inch chest.

Nearly half of the suits were $18 to $25, and this second day finds good picking still.

Fancy mixtures, blue and black cheviots and serges.

$8.

The sale of shoes at $2.75 goes on.

All sizes yet—patent leather, vici kid, black calf; high and low cut.

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258 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th. We fill orders
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and 54 West 23d St.

Fortunate there isn't a speed law against quick-selling suits or some of our summer goods would have to interview "His Honor"—"in the morning." These warm-weather days make them go quickly—and certainly the prices should.

$15—Light Weight Homespuns, Cheviots and Cassimeres and the ice—a host of handsome weaves and patterns—some have sold up to $22.

$10.50—Another line, containing many attractive offerings.

The Season's Stock, Combining Style, Comfort and Good Taste.

Negligee Shirts, Bathing Suits, Low Shoes, Straw Hats.

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. / Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

To-day, to-morrow, save an hour for us, it's money saved for you on Suits. *Crash, Homespun, Thin Worsted, Blue Serge*—priced for midsummer. Some at $12.00.

Hats. $2.50 & $3 Straws at $1.50 & $2.00.
Shirts. Negligees, at $1.00.
Shoes. "XXX" Low Shoes, vici kid, patent leather